ESTATE SALES.

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GAINS

for a lot close to electric line, ully located.

or Gordon street lot on electric

an elegant lot in Inman Park. a few days.

l 14-room house; very cheap.

est Peachtree lot, shady and

lot on the Boulevard; offered y cheap. Come quick if you tment.

nice 7-r house on beautiful n. Come and see this.

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STATE OFFERS:

140 ft, running back to and o on Hilliard st. High, level electric car line; in choice 800.

cottage, with hall and front s, lot 50x140 ft., to alley, in od neighborhood, near car 0 cash, balance $25 per month

home, new; 2 stories, 12 rooms, r 200x300 feet, on car line, 0,000.

to alley, South Boulevard, level, high, $900 each, ea 0.

crossing on W. and A. R. R. Atlanta. 3 miles this side pp at gate, land nearly all oak woods, balance in ton, nice apples and peaches. 4-r, 3-r, and 2-r dwelling re outhouses, 5 springs, fine exchange for Atlanta prop

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achtree, 80x150 ft. to alley, for

0 ft., $1,500. t. to alley, between the beau Scott and J. C. Freeman

r Sixth st, 60x200 feet to al evated, shaded with oaks sh, balance in three equal April 1st, 1892, 1893, 189

09 ft. to alley, on corner, on choice and terms liberal.

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ge, modern, corner lot, good

3 blocks from Marietta st., e tenants, only $1,400. y st. homes, one on a corner, nents, paved st. and walks, $4,500 and $6,500. 33 each, on North and Ap 00 ft.

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ale or in Carload Lots. or Copenhill property, of hich is in my office on ex ke your choice. ooks for sale upwards of er, country and city lands eman wishing to purchase eased to do my best to suit

se, 54x135, corner Main tate street school; good , stable and buildings.

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at Brunswick, Ga., 1½ mile has 21½ feet water nd opposite the docks oad, adjoining the U. S. tation on Blyth's Island.

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1½ mile from Marietta; good farm house, fruit and orchard ce $1,300. iles from Atlanta; new ard, 25 acres cleared; retable garden; on Wi on's road; Paces Ferry . Price $150 per acre, WARD PARSONS, d Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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Alabama Street.

ral location, with gas, rn conveniences, new typical home. r street, 65x190, room houses. uth Boulevard, best th; worth $2,000 each. er, a beauty. nt lot 56x140. Come

treet, 50x156; worth

od street, nice houses od class of tenants. ce, good neighbor

tage; a dandy. n Lincoln street worth

e street, easy terms. npson and McAfee;

air street, 50x100. r lot 59x116; a beauty. nice lots and very

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mpany has vacant e, which it will im ce purposes. Desir tores or dwellings nce, will find it to company. Short or rates. Apply to JR., Secretary. ue and Ivy streets.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1891. TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE INTERVIEWS READ.

BARDSLEY'S TRANSACTIONS WITH WANAMAKER.

THE LATTER MAKES A STATEMENT

In Court and Tells of the Stock He Held in the Keystone Bank, and His Connection with Lucas.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The subcommittee of the financial committee of the city councils that is inquiring into the failure of the Keystone National bank and scandal connected with the affairs of ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley held a protracted session this afternoon.

The main witnesses were Robert M. McWade, city editor, and William V. McKean, editor in chief of The Public Ledger, and Postmaster General Wanamaker. The testimony of McWade and McKean had reference to two statements obtained by the former from Bardsley on June 18th and 19th, four days before the accused city treasurer made his public statement in court when brought up for sentence.

Mr. Wanamaker, after denying emphatically the statement made by Bardsley to McWade, which reflected rather severely on his (Wanamaker's) actions in connection with the Keystone bank's troubles, explained fully his connection with the 2,625 shares of Keystone bank stock, which the stubs of the certificate book showed had been issued in Wanamaker's name.

THE INTERVIEWS READ.

After a tilt in the committee over the hearing in public of the interviews which McWade held with Bardsley, the opposition to publicity holding that if their contents were of such a scurrilous and unsupported character that the editors of The Ledger would not publish them, it was voted to have the interviews read. The majority believed they should be taken for what they were worth. Mr. Bardsley, the interview said, began by declaring he had made all restitution in his power, and had given up everything. The $900,000 of city money which is missing, Bardsley asserted, he could account for. He then denounced Marsh for running away despite his protestations that he would stand by him (Bardsley) to the end. Marsh, he declared, could explain everything, and could tell where the $900,000, deposited with the Keystone bank, had gone. Bardsley added:

"I questioned Marsh about the $900,000, and he coolly answered that he 'didn't know where it was.' I exclaimed excitedly: 'My God! You must surely know what you did with it; where is it?'

"He replied: 'I don't know, I tell you, where it is or what I did with it.'

"How was it that Bank Examiner Drew did not discover the bank's condition earlier than he did?' McWade inquired.

"'Perhaps there was good reason,' replied Bardsley, in a significant tone, 'for his failure to disclose his discovery. For one thing, he was a heavy borrower from the bank.'

DREW WAS A BORROWER.

"Are you sure of that?"

"I am positive of it. He first borrowed from John C. Lucas, to whom he gave his promissory note. When Lucas died Marsh transferred Drew's note to his own drawer. Marsh told me about that note, and I could have put my hand on it at any time when I went to the Keystone bank. Lucas had Drew under his thumb all along, and Marsh kept him in the same position. That I know, and so does Drew, and so does Marsh. Why, it was really owing to Drew that I put so much of the city's money into the Keystone bank. It was on Drew's representations and at his suggestion."

The part of the interview relating to Wanamaker is as follows:

"Marsh told me that John Wanamaker knowingly held over two thousand five hundred shares of our overissue, and had demanded $100,000 for them, although he had never paid or given any value for them whatever. Wanamaker's demand was that Mrs. Lucas was to receive $50,000 of that amount, Marsh, $25,000, and the bank the rest of it. Everything seemed clear for a speedy and satisfactory rebuilding of the bank, when John Wanamaker upset all our plans by his remarkable demand, accompanied by the threat that unless $100,000 was paid over to his lawyer, P. F. Rothermel, he would close the bank.

WANAMAKER'S STOCK.

"Marsh was frightened and did not know what to do. I told him to engage good lawyers at once and to instruct them to demand the overissue from John Wanamaker and not pay him a cent. I showed him that John Wanamaker was knowingly guilty of a crime in retaining those overissued shares and that he might not be permitted to bulldoze the bank. Marsh took my advice and engaged Mayer Sulzberger and John G. Johnson. They demanded the stock, and Wanamaker reduced his demand to $25,000, but he and his lawyer were told that if the stock were not returned by a certain specified date legal action would be taken against him. Before that date John Wanamaker weakened and returned every share of the overissue.

"But while this was going on Marsh was still frightened and went to Lacey, at Washington, and made a clean breast of everything. To anticipate Wanamaker, Lacey then ordered Drew to close the bank. Let me explain to you what sort of a borrower John Wanamaker was and how he borrowed. Here is an instance. In March, 1890, Marsh came to me in a great fidget and said that John Wanamaker wanted $200,000 from the bank, and must have it right away. Marsh added that he told Wanamaker that the bank had not that large amount of money to spare—hadn't it on hand, in fact, and Wanamaker said to him, that 'he knew where to get it.' Marsh said to me that Wanamaker was a good customer of the bank anyhow, and he wanted to oblige him. I told him that I could do nothing for him. Two days afterwards he returned, and said that John Wanamaker was persistent and must have the money; that he knew the bank hadn't it, but if I would lend it that the bank would not ask interest, but would pay over to me direct whatever Wanamaker should agree to give. I let him have the money, and John Wanamaker got it. The books of the bank ought to give a good idea of his transactions."

UPBRAIDS THE EDITORS.

The interview then turns from Wanamaker and Bardsley, upbraids McClure, of The Times; Singerly, of The Record; Tom Dolan, a prominent business man and politician, and others for going back on him in his trouble. He narrated various instances in which he had gone out of his way to appoint men to lucrative positions for them and accused McClure of being in the gas works, the waterworks and other schemes of which there has been considerable talk. In one instance where Quay and Singerly collided over a local appointment the interview declares Singerly withdrew his man, Quay promising to and keeping $100,000 of the state funds continuously in Singerly's Chestnut Street National bank.

In the second interview Bardsley attacked Elverson, of The Inquirer, in a general way and accused Singerly of getting city money. He was then pressed to say where the $900,000 went, and asked if it was divided among prominent politicians and others.

"That's too absurd to answer," replied Bardsley. "I deposited it and don't know what became of it. I gave Marsh that money from time to time, receiving in return certificates of deposit."

Considerable of the rest of the interview is taken up with Bardsley's talk about getting a light sentence and the means to secure it. "A good Presbyterian or two," he said, "might help me with Judge Wilson."

During McWade's reading of Bardsley's statements, Wanamaker had entered the room quietly and had taken a seat in a chair which had been squeezed in front of the spectators. He listened attentively to the reading, maintaining a grave demeanor. His gravity was disturbed, however, and a broad grin illuminated his face, at Bardsley's intimation that "a good Presbyterian or two" might influence Judge Wilson favorably in his behalf.

WANAMAKER ON THE STAND.

Wanamaker, after taking the stand, was asked what influenced him to take such an interest in the Keystone bank. Wanamaker said:

"My interest began in Lucas, who, with his brother, was a young merchant on Market street. He came to me one afternoon towards the close of banking hours and asked me to loan him a thousand dollars. I said: 'I don't know you very well, but I have a good opinion of you, and if it's all right, I'll loan you the money.' I had done the same thing often by others. He convinced me that it was all right, and I let him have $1,000. From that time he was a devoted friend of mine. When I moved to Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, and the Keystone bank was established opposite to my store, I interested myself in it. I was largely instrumental in having the Girard Trust Company established at Broad and Chestnut streets, my desire being to build up the neighborhood. I did this through a general public spirit, identifying myself with the bank because of a belief in the integrity of those two young men, Lucas and Marsh, against whom I knew nothing."

Mr. Hammet—"Did you place any of those 3,515 shares of Keystone stock as collateral after doubt had been thrown upon their legality?"

"Certainly not."

"It has been stated that you quarreled with the widow of Mr. Lucas; is that true?"

"I have never quarreled with her."

"Please state what took place when Marsh visited you in Washington."

"Marsh called at my house about 8 o'clock in the evening. He said that he had been to see Lacey, and informed him that there was more Keystone stock out than he believed was right. He wanted to know whether, if the bank was reorganized, I would take stock and assist it. I told him no. He said: 'What will you do to assist the bank?' I had no reason to assist it, and told him I would not do anything. He asked: 'What will be done?' I said I did not know; let things take their course. Marsh then said 'Good night,' I said 'Good night' and he left. The whole interview lasted about five minutes. Marsh apparently felt that because of my old interest in the bank he could get me to assist them. I think he came to see me at Washington with that idea. I felt that I was in a delicate position and so kept off."

With reference to the alleged demand for $100,000 for his overissue stock, Mr. Wanamaker said:

"When Mrs. Lucas called on me, after her husband's death, I told her I wanted what the stock was worth. The bank was in good condition and I considered it worth $50 a share. I believed it pledged to me for its value on Lucas's account. The statement is not true that I wanted any particular sum from any particular people. I never made that proposition to get money of the bank. The bank had nothing to do with it. I negotiated only with the Lucas estate, which owed me the money. I did not consider the stock improperly issued, and had reasons for not considering it improperly issued. Marsh said to me: 'If you will consent to keep this stock and pay the assessment on it in case the bank needs the assessment, I will get stock from others, and if there is an overissue I will make your stock good.' The impression I had was that Lucas would never issue improper stock when he had good stock. Why should he keep genuine and use stock that was not genuine. I never had any proof that the stock was not genuine and have not today. If the statement is true that I had stock and had not given anything for it, it is an extremely valuable admission to me. I simply had that stock as collaterals in the Reading stock deal and was never a bona-fide owner."

Mr. McWade then read of Mr. Wanamaker's alleged threat that unless $100,000 was paid to his lawyer, Rothermel, he would close the bank.

Mr. Wanamaker—"The first part of that statement was absolutely false. Rothermel can easily be called to testify to that fact. The other portion is true to this extent: Granville S. Haines and Lawyer Luey, with Marsh, came to Washington and saw me with reference to some settlement of a claim I had against the stock. I said that up to that time no person except Marsh had called the legality of the stock into question. Now, that the vice president of the bank and Mrs. Lucas's lawyer added their testimony, I felt obliged to say that they must either settle with me or I could not, in justice to myself, allow the comptroller of currency to longer remain in ignorance of the fact that it was claimed that there had been an illegal issue of the stock. They made propositions coupled with an offer of a lot of stuff that I was glad afterwards that I did not accept. After the bank failed they were very anxious to get the stock. It was the only thing that stood in the way of reorganization. They threatened to begin action against me, but this I regarded as a bluff, because the worst thing they could do if they wanted a reorganization, would be to bring out the fact that there had been an irregular issue of stock. As the stock was of very doubtful value, I surrendered it to the Lucas estate. It seemed to me I was making trouble for myself with nothing in view. I have no objection whatever to Mr. Rothermel testifying as to his knowledge of the affair. I am willing that everybody should speak freely, whether the statement comes from within a prison's walls or without."

THE COTTON REPORT.

Returns to the Department of Agriculture Show an Improvement in Condition.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—July returns to the department of agriculture show some improvement in cotton condition during the month of June. The general average for the whole month has advanced three points, standing at 88.6. This is three points below the July returns for last year, and one above that of 1889. In but four seasons since 1874 have the July returns been so low. The slight improvement noted has been quite general throughout the whole belt, the result of favorable weather during the month. The crop is universally late, ranging locally from a few days to two weeks or more. In the Atlantic and eastern Gulf states, especially, the plant is small and backward, and the lack of suitable weather for chopping out has made the fields very grassy. Germination was slow and imperfect, and replanting failed to secure perfect stands. Locally considerable areas have been plowed up and given to other crops, or abandoned entirely. From Mississippi westward, the plant, while somewhat back ward, is of good color, making a generally vigorous growth, while plantations running a sufficient number of plows are reasonably clean. There is some complaint of the lack of labor.

The outlook in Texas is especially good, the plant vigorous, the fields well worked and fruiting begun. Worms are reported from but two counties, both in Texas; not even the invasion of the first brood being noted anywhere else. The returns of the condition by states are as follows: Virginia, 82; North Carolina, 77; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 85; Florida, 94; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 91; Louisiana, 90; Texas, 95; Arkansas, 93; Tennessee, 82.

The temperature of the month was above normal throughout almost the entire region. The rainfall, while rather short, was generally sufficient, and this favorable combination of the meteorological conditions enabled the crop to recover somewhat from the unfavorable earlier season. The lateness of the plant will make the final outcome unusually dependent upon the length of the season.

MR. OATES'S POSITION.

THE CONGRESSMAN FROM ALABAMA DENIES SAYING

THE DEMOCRACY MUST DOWN THE ALLIANCE

He Thinks as an Agricultural Organization the Alliance Is a Good Thing—He Is Opposed to Some of Its Schemes.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Hon. William C. Oates, of Alabama, in an interview tonight, denies the authenticity of the reported interview with him some weeks ago in which he was quoted as saying that the democracy must beat the alliance out of existence. As an agricultural organization he thinks the alliance a good thing. He favors all of the demands of the alliance except the subtreasury and land loan bills and government ownership of railroads; but condemns the alliance methods to control the democratic party in the south and commit it to the support of these three objectionable measures. He says that the complaints of farmers are just, but some of the remedies proposed by the alliance are infinitely worse than the disease; that the democratic party favors a reduction of taxes, more extended markets for agricultural products and a greater volume of sound money.

He adds that if the democrats get control of the government the farmers will find in these measures the relief they seek and are entitled to. He strongly condemns all secret methods in politics; denounces the three measures named as the most radical, paternal and centralizing of any ever advocated by any party in the United States. He also calls on alliance leaders to furnish a bill of particulars as to their democracy and favors making test of opinions in every convention by resolutions against these three measures. He thinks with the democracy united, victory is sure in 1892.

THE OHIO PRIMARIES.

Governor Campbell Seems to Have a Clear Majority.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—[Special.]—About fifty counties in Ohio will hold conventions tomorrow to elect delegates to the state convention, which meets at Cleveland on next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The result of the elections yesterday indicate the renomination of Governor Campbell beyond any doubt. His friends figure up 302 votes in the counties which have already chosen delegates, and he has only to receive sixty votes in the counties which meet tomorrow, to be nominated.

It is said that Neal, his leading opponent, is very much discouraged, and will probably decline to go before the convention. He realizes that he is leading a forlorn hope in trying to down Campbell.

The friends of the governor are very jubilant, and declare that he will be elected as easily as he will be nominated. Had any one but McKinley been nominated by the republicans some of the bitterest anti-Campbell men in the state would have bolted their party, but they all see the necessity of putting a quietus on protection, and will swallow the crow with the best grace they can summon. Some of the politicians in this city still insist that they will not vote for Campbell, but will vote with the people's party. The result of the county contests tomorrow is being watched with great interest all over the country.

AN EDITOR'S ENTHUSIASM

Makes Him Feel that He Has Solved the Presidential Problem.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—Scott Ray, editor of The Shelbyville, Ind., Democrat, is in New York, and came here on an important political mission. For several months Editor Ray has carried the name of Governor D. B. Hill at the masthead of his paper as the democratic candidate for president in 1892. He came to New York to see Governor Hill and obtain his consent to the use of his name as a candidate for president. Ray saw the governor, and says he not only obtained his consent to the use of his name as a candidate, but had a very interesting talk with him, in which Hill suggested that ex-Governor Gray, of Indiana, would be a good man for vice president. This pleased the hoosier editor, and when he returns he will begin to whoop up things for Hill and Gray for 1892. Editor Ray says the Indiana democrats want a democrat for president, and can't be induced to support Grover Cleveland.

THE KANSAS MORTGAGES

Will Be Renewed by a Committee of Alliancemen.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10.—[Special.]—The Kansas State Alliance has consummated a scheme which will save the farmers of the state thousands of dollars. A committee of three leading alliancemen was appointed today to make a list of all farm mortgages, and then go east and negotiate with capitalists for payment and renewals of such as cannot be met when due. The object of this plan is to forever put at rest the charge by the republican papers that the farmers of Kansas are in favor of repudiation, and to also save them fully 3 per cent in interest and commission paid to middle men and agents, who have filched from both the lender and borrower. The committee will deal with the capitalists direct, and will go east at an early date and endeavor to correct the false impression concerning the intentions of the alliancemen regarding their mortgage indebtedness.

WILL ACCEPT THE DECISION.

The Coosaw Case Will Soon Come to an End.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10.—[Special.]—Contrary to all hopes and expectations, the lawyers in the celebrated Coosaw case had another conference this morning, and agreed to take Chief Justice Fuller's decision on the merits of the case as argued before him in May. This unexpected agreement, while it settles nothing, advances the litigation a long way towards a final adjudication. It ends the argument in the courts here, and in the event of an appeal from the chief justice's decision, will go direct to the United States supreme court. The opinion of the chief justice is expected next week.

The Bishop Will Live in Montgomery.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—[Special.]—Bishop Jackson, the newly elected assistant bishop of Alabama, has at last decided to fix his Episcopal residence in Montgomery. A lively contest for the honor of his residence was waged between Birmingham, Anniston and Montgomery. The bishop is very wealthy, and he has about concluded to purchase, at Montgomery, the old homestead of Governor Watts, which he occupied as the governor of the state, and which is one of the finest old-fashioned southern homes in the country.

Georgia Tobacco Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The census office tobacco statistics of Georgia show that the total number of planters in the state during the census year was 3,299; total area devoted to tobacco, 809 acres; total product, 263,752 pounds, and value of crop to producers, $28,556.

Mr. Spurgeon's Condition.

LONDON, July 10.—Charles H. Spurgeon has grown extremely weak. He passed a restless night, with inaction of the kidneys and an exhausting brain.

HE DREW IT MILDLY.

THE EMPEROR DISAPPOINTED THE PEOPLE

WHO EXPECTED A FREE EXPRESSION

Of Views at Guild Hall in Reply to the Lord Mayor's Address—The Brilliant Pageant Which Marched Through the Strand.

LONDON, July 10.—The inhabitants of London and vicinity turned out in force in order to witness the progress of Emperor William from Buckingham palace to Guild hall and back to the palace after partaking of the hospitality of the lord mayor of London. From the earliest hours of the morning crowds of people have been literally pouring towards Buckingham palace, St. James's park, the Strand, Fleet street, Ludgate hill and the city generally in order to take up the same position where they could get as good a sight of the emperial procession as it was possible for them to get by grim determination and good elbow work.

From the earliest hours also, in addition to crowds of pedestrians flocking cityward, there were large crowds of regular troops and volunteers to be met marching toward the position they had been assigned to occupy along the route, and besides the soldiers there were fully eight thousand policemen in motion with the same object in view,

This crowded, busy, hustling state of the streets, hours before the procession started, may be easily imagined. At 9:30 o'clock a. m. all the traffic along the route and through the streets bordering it had been not only stopped, but still more effectively brought to a standstill by the will of the people, who packed every foot of space available, and who who were not to be moved under much less pressure than that of a police charge.

As the hour for starting the procession—midday—drew near, crowds pressed upon the soldiers and police in a most good-natured, though so forcible, manner that it required the utmost efforts of the red coats and blue coats to keep them from breaking through the red and blue lines formed from the palace to Guild hall.

While this early crowding was in progress, the emperor, as usual, had commenced his day's work at an early hour.

At about 7 o'clock, the emperor had left Buckingham palace on horseback for Rotten Row, Hyde park, where he enjoyed an invigorating ride.

At 8 o'clock, the emperor reviewed the Queen's Westminster volunteers on the lawn of the Buckingham palace. For that occasion, the emperor wore a light-blue Prussian uniform.

After this review, the German ruler enjoyed a light breakfast, and then visited the naval exhibition, where he was much interested in the models of the new warships and big guns. Leaving the naval exhibition, the emperor returned to Buckingham palace and retired to his private apartments in order to transact a mass of public business connected with the German empire, before preparing for his progress to the historic Guild hall.

Just before starting on this journey the emperor received brief telegraphic and courier reports brought by mounted policemen and cavalrymen to Buckingham palace, upon the positur affairs, from various points along the line the procession was to follow. All these reports concurred in the promise that an orderly and magnificent reception would be accorded to the emperor by the loyal subjects of the queen of England.

Precisely at noon the royal state carriage left Buckingham palace, sparkling with gold ornamentation and drawn by eight superb posillion-ridden horses, flanked by mounted life guardsmen and mounted police, and conducted by white-bewigged footmen and coachmen of immense size. The royal carriages, upon leaving the palace, passed towards Marlborough gate through long lines of Grenadier Guards and police, backed up by huge swaying, cheering crowds of people.

As the procession left the palace, from every quarter within and without the city boundaries the peals of bells rang out from the church steeples and announced joyfully to the expectant masses that the royal pageant had commenced.

THE WILSONS WERE THERE.

LONDON, July 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, referring to the garden party given at the Marlborough house by the prince and princess of Wales, gives great prominence to the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lycett Greene and Lieutenant Berksley Lovett, all of whom were prominent in the Tranby Croft baccarat scandal, were among the guests of the garden party. Minister and Mrs. Lincoln were invited, but did not attend.

DECORATIONS IN THE STRAND.

Up the Strand the decorations were superb, not through unity of design, at which there was no attempt, but throught the sheer plenitude of display. Every inch from the Strand to the Guild hall abounded in color. The fronts of buildings were everywhere draped with flowers; innumerable lines hung in festoons or arching the streets. Flags, of course, were also everywhere to be seen and bunting of almost every nationality was displayed, conspicuous among all of them being hundreds of American flags.

DULL AT THE CLUBS.

Clubland, in West End, where the most costly display of decoration might have been expected, was unusually bare, only the Carleton and Junior Carleton Clubs rising to anything like a flag and floral decoration of former great state functions. Strange to add, no great number of onlookers appeared at the club windows, nor was there any great popular effusiveness offering apparent until the imperial party approached Trafalgar square.

There a mighty roar of acclamations filled the air as the emperor's carriage drew near and his march was an incessant ovation.

The reception of the prince of Wales was of a mixed character. At points he was received with unstinted cordiality and occasionally a perfect hurricane of cheers, and at others loud hootings quite dominated the cheers, though on the whole his reception was favorable.

At 12:05 o'clock the imperial party reached Guild hall, the approaches to which bore various mottoes expressive of the greetings to the imperial visitors. The lord mayor received the guests at the entrance, and a procession was formed and moved to the library, where a court of common council was held, and the recorder of the city of London read an address of welcome to his majesty. The address was presented in a splendid gold casket, richly enameled and decked with precious stones.

THE EMPEROR REPLIES.

Following is the emperor's response:

My Lord—Please receive my heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome extended to us by the citizens of this ancient and noble metropolis. I beg your lordship to kindly transmit the expression of my feelings to those in whose name you have spoken. I have always felt at home in this lovely country, being a grandson of your queen, whose name will ever be remembered as that of a noble character and of a lady great in the wisdom of her counseis and whose reign has conferred lasting blessings upon England. Moreover, the same blood runs in English as in German veins, and, following the examples of my grandfather and of my ever lamented father, I shall always, so far as in my power, maintain the historical friendship existing between these, our two nations, which, as your lordship has mentioned, have so often been seen, side by side, in the defense of liberty and of justice.

I feel encouraged in my task when I see that wise, capable men, such as are gathered here today, do justice to the earnestness and honesty of my intentions. My aim is, above all, the maintenance of peace, for peace alone can give the confidence necessary to the healthy development of science, art and trade. Only so long as peace reigns are we at liberty to bestow earnest thoughts upon great problems, the solution of which, in fairness and equity, I consider the most prominent duty of our time.

You may, therefore, rest assured that I shall continue to do my best to maintain and to constantly increase the good relations existing between Germany and other nations.

I shall always be found ready to unite with you and with them in a common labor for peaceful progress, friendly intercourse and the advancement of civilization.

A dejeuner in the Guild hall followed the proceedings in the library.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Review of Trade for the Week by R. G. Dun & Co.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency by telegraph, number for the United States 222, and for Canada 25, compared with a total of 237 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 197. Dun's trade review says:

The unusual conservatism which prevails in nearly all sections and branches of business impresses many as a most disheartening symptom. But it may, with at least equal reason, be interpreted as the very best ground for confidence in healthy and solid improvement when new and large crops come forward more freely. The absence of speculative excitement and indisposition to buy in haste, are having a most wholesome influence. The price of materials and products is thus kept in such a relation that a large and fairly profitable business is possible, but will be based, when it comes, upon the actual demands of consumers and not upon inflated hopes. This conservative attitude is made necessary this year because, while money is now abundant and cheap on call, the possibility of disturbances abroad, or of difficulty in obtaining needed supplies for moving the crops at the west, is not yet entirely removed.

CHEAP MONEY ABROAD.

Money remains cheap at London, changes there in bank returns are those incident to the turn of the year, and the resumption of specie payments in Portugal this week is expected to have a good influence.

Crop reports have never been more full than they are this year, and they grow more clearly satisfactory as to spring wheat every day, improving also as to other grain and cotton. Wheat has declined 2 cents during the past week, notwithstanding exports were fully as large as a year ago, but immediate demand for coin has caused a rise of 1¼ cents, and oats are quoted higher. Sales were but moderate, and of cotton only 190,000 bales without the change in prices.

The market for sugar has been weaker, but grows steady, and refined is in better demand. The Louisiana crop is expected to be the largest since 1860, bounty applications being for 450,000,000 pounds. The general course of prices has changed but little during the past week.

REPORTS FROM THE CITIES.

Reports from the cities show general dullness in trade at the south. The midsummer closing of iron work almost suspends trade, but while the best brands of pig are well taken, others are hard to sell and Alabama No. 1 has been offered here at $16.

No activity is noted in rails, and not much in manufactured iron, and it is thought that the early resumption by the works will cause a decline in prices. At southern points the money markets are close, as a rule, though only firm and in fair supply at New Orleans.

THE MYSTERIOUS BOX.

Two Naval Employes Arrested for Stealing from the Government.

NORFOLK, Va., July 10.—James S. Van Vrankin, paymaster's clerk in the general storehouse of the Norfolk navy yard, and H. H. Coston, a clerk in the same department, were arrested today for the alleged stealing of composition metal and other goods from the government to the estimated value of several thousand dollars. The arrests were caused by the discovery in the store of a box of goods marked "Commandant of Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C.," for which there was no order. News of the "crooked" shipments had reached the ears of navy yard officials, and Captain Norton, executive officer of the yard went to the general store and finding the box asked Coston what it contained. He told him, so Coston says, that it contained composition to be sent to Port Royal. Captain Norton had the box opened, and it was found to contain composition metal. He ordered Coston under arrest.

Paymaster's Clerk Van Vrankin was also placed under arrest, and being in the naval service, was carried aboard the United States receiving ship Franklin, to await court martial for complication in the affair. Coston was taken before a United States commissioner and bailed in the sum of $1,000 to appear for preliminary examination Tuesday next. He said that he had only acted as shipping clerk, and the box in question was to be shipped like any regular shipment. He denies emphatically irregularity of any other shipments from this navy yard. The affair has created a sensation in Portsmouth, the home of the accused, where both are well known and very popular. Young Coston is a son of Captain Coston, of the United States marine corps.

BERESFORD STILL IN JAIL,

And It Is Unlikely That He Will Return to Georgia.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—Walter S. Beresford, the young Englishman, is still a prisoner in this city, and it is doubtful if he will be turned over to the Georgia officer. When his habeas corpus case came up today, the prisoner's attorney moved for his discharge on the ground that he had not been identified as the man wanted at Rome, Ga., and that cheating and swindling, the charge against him there, was not a crime under the laws of this state. The judge ordered the prisoner held until tomorrow, and he will look up the points raised. Several more warrants against Beresford for obtaining money from parties in this city have been issued.

FOUND IN THE WELL.

The Dead Body of a Richly Clad White Infant.

ATHENS, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Parties living on the Danielsville road, about four miles from Athens, were thrown into consternation this morning by the finding, in an old well, the body of a young white baby. An old negro woman strayed carelessly along, and saw a lemon crate turned upside down over the old well. She peeped through and saw something white a few feet below. The old negress gave the alarm, and some neighbors came and, together with her, went and removed the crate from the well. They lifted out the body of a white baby wrapped in fine linen. The first question raised was as to where it came from, and what was the manner of its death.

ARREST OF A BAD NEGRO.

He Is Thought to Be Wanted at Brunswick for Murder.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—[Special.]—The police have in their charge a negro who may prove to be much wanted. He was arrested early this morning, but late tonight certain facts have come out which make the police think he is wanted for a prominent part in a killing at Brunswick, Ga., some months ago. He is believed to be a murderer seven times over. He confesses to killing five men. If he is the party believed to be, there is a reward of $1,000 for him. He gives his name as Charles Thomas, and has a bad look; is about thirty-eight years old, and yellow; has high cheek bones and a scar on his forehead. The police think he had a hand in the Lookout mountain robbery. A fine watch was taken off of him.

Woman Is in Jail.

UNION, S. C., July 10.—[Special.]—Judge Kershaw has granted bail to Minnie Mattock, the colored woman who is held as an accessory to the murder of Policeman W. A. R. Wilson by Barkeeper Buchanan at Chester, S. C., some time ago, the particulars of which have been published in THE CONSTITUTION. The amount of bond required is $2,000.

SALTUS IS SINGLE AGAIN.

"THE PACE THAT KILLS" WAS TOO MUCH FOR HIS WIFE

AND SHE SOUGHT THE COURTS.

The Erotic Author Proves in Reality to Be as Bad as His Fiction Was Already Known to Be.

NEW YORK, July 10.—[Special.]—Edgar Saltus, the novelist, is a divorced man. His wife, Helen R. Saltus, has obtained a divorce from the supreme court, dissolving the marriage tie on the grounds of adultery. The laws of the state make that the only actionable ground. The lady is authorized to assume her maiden name, and has the right to marry again. Mr. Saltus is freed from the bonds of matrimony, but is not at liberty to marry during the lifetime of his wife.

THE FACTS LEAK OUT.

The proceedings were secret, and although the decree was entered on June 18th, the fact has not leaked out until today. The testimony was sensational. Mrs. Saltus, who is the daughter of William G. Read, a prominent New Yorker, and is well known in society, begun proceedings in December, 1889. The married life of the couple had not been harmonious for some time prior to this. They were wedded in November, 1883. One year later, Saltus jumped into sudden notoriety by publishing "The Pace That Kills," "A Transaction in Hearts," and other suggestive fiction. He was called the apostle of eroticism. His stories pandered to the lower passion of his readers. The writer of lurid fiction is something of a man about town. His conduct is said to have been worthy of the author of "A Transaction in Hearts," and other realistic tales. When he appeared at Saratoga or Richfield Springs, all the girls were anxious to meet him, as they thought he must be a very bad man to write such suggestive books. He was lionized for a time, and the sudden popularity of his unconventional books made him the center of attraction wherever he appeared. He is in appearance somewhat dudish looking, and affects the English style. He is about thirty-five, a little under the average height, and has a thick-set figure. His complexion is as dark as that of a Spaniard. His hair is jet black, and he wears a heavy, black mustache.

A ROW IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

In November, 1889, there was a row in the Saltus household. The wife accused her erotic husband of infidelity with certain ladies of his acquaintance. He is said to have made a confession. He then called a cab, and was driven direct to a steamer that sailed for Europe in a few hours. His wife sued for absolute divorce, naming Miss Elsie M. Smith, a prominent society girl with a stainless reputation, and Mrs. Fannie Girvan, or a western widow, as co-respondents. The writer of the sensational literature is said to have violated his marriage vow with Miss Smith at 178 Fifth avenue in this city, at Aiken, S. C., Richfield Springs and other resorts. His wife charged him with acts of infidelity with Mrs. Girvan at his own house, No. 36 West Nineteenth street, and at Coney Island.

THE DEFENDANT RETURNS.

Mr. Saltus was informed of the proceedings while in Europe. He said he did not care on his own account, but declared the young ladies were innocent, and said he would defend the case to exonerate them. He returned from Europe and offered to furnish evidence on which a divorce could be obtained if the names of the ladies could be omitted from the proceedings. The proposition was declined, and the divorce was granted. Mr. Saltus is a member of the Manhattan Club, and is known all over the world as a writer of realistic fiction.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The Falls City Bank of Louisville Closes Its Doors—The Lake City Bank Failure.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—The Falls City bank, established in 1865, went to the wall this morning, making an assignment to the Mechanic Trust Company, and closed its doors at 701 West Main street. Liabilities, $431,000, of which $223,900 is due the clearing house, and deposits are $191,700. Assets (nominal), $1,223,000. From the beginning of the financial panic last year the bank has been carried along by the clearing house, being on the ragged edge all the time. It has been known for several days that it was only a matter of time before the bank would have to go. The depositors will be paid in full, and the stockholders will get possibly 35 cents on the dollar. The capital stock is $600,000. J. T. Moore is president. The bankers regard the failure as an excellent one, as the creditors were getting ready to bring attachments.

It Is a Serious Failure.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 10.—The Lake City bank failure is more serious than was supposed, and the general impression is that it is a complete wreck, though the president says he will pay out. There are many more depositors than was supposed. The best business men are badly hit. The county funds are said to be secured. There is still no definite statement of liabilities. Individual and firm losses range from five thousand to a few dollars.

WATCHING THE INVESTIGATION.

The Citizens' Committee Keeping a Sharp Eye on the Moses Bank.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 10.—[Special.]—The committee of ten, appointed at the meeting of depositors in the defunct Moses bank held last night, met today and appointed a subcommittee of three, composed of George F. Moore, an attorney; J. C. Cheney, manager Southern Exposition Company, and S. J. Wisdom, an intelligent and well-known mechanic, to act with the trustees in the preparation of a schedule of the books, liabilities and indebtedness. The subcommittee published a card in The Evening Journal this afternoon, assuring the depositors that no stone will be left unturned to guard their interests. The committee has been in conference with the trustees all the evening, but the results of the conference are not yet known.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Futures fluctuated widely in value, closing steady at an advance of one point on near and two points on late months from yesterday's closing prices. The steady opening followed a stronger

CHAUTAUQUA.

FOUR DAYS UNTIL CHAUTAUQUA OPENS

At Lithia Springs—Weber Band to Play at Sweetwater Park Hotel Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—On next Wednesday, July 15th, just four days from today, the Piedmont Chautauqua will open its gates to welcome the large crowds to the fourth annual session of this already popular institution. The prospects are very fine indeed for a successful session. Miss Annie Park, the celebrated Boston cornetist, has been engaged for Wednesday and Thursday, July 15th and 16th. No one can afford to miss hearing this accomplished and noted lady. The management, at an enormous expense, has secured for July 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th, the magnificent tableau, illustrating General Lew Wallace's celebrated work, "Ben Hur, a Tale of the Christ," endorsed by pulpit, press and public. This wonderful story has been formed into eighteen living pictures, requiring twenty-seven characters. Each tableau will be presented with magnificent scenery, painted expressly for the purpose by the most eminent scenic artists, from description furnished by noted historians and antiquarians. The fine costumes used in these representations were designed by celebrated painters expressly for these tableaux, and are historically correct in every detail. Each tableau will be preceded by a descriptive prologue by an eminent dramatic reader. The tableaux will be further enhanced by the rendering of special music composed for this production.

The chariot race is the greatest piece of scenic work now before the public. Over eleven thousand square feet of canvass and one hundred persons, in gorgeous costumes, are used in this production. Don't miss the gorgeous spectacle. All the performances of the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th will occur at night. Those who desire to attend from Atlanta can easily do so.

Trains leave the depot at 9 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 5:45 p. m., 6:15 p. m. Returning, leave chautauqua 5:30 a. m., 7:40 a. m., 11:20 a. m., 4:40 p. m., 9:30 p. m. after chautauqua closes.

Peabody institute will assemble under direction of State School Commissioner Bradwell at chautauqua July 21st, and will continue in session for twelve days.

It is expected that every teacher, every county school commissioner and members of boards of education of the several counties, towns and cities in this state will be present at the Peabody institute and enjoy the splendid programme provided for the twelve days of their session.

July 25th: Dr. Robert Nourse; subject—"Signs of the Times."

July 29th: Sunday school workers' day.

July 30th: Children's day. Grand mass meeting of all the Sunday schools in the state under the management of the Sunday school state convention.

Hon. Jerry Simpson, M. C.
Mrs. Mary E. Lease.
Hon. Charles M. Crisp, M. C.
Professor E. Warren Clark.
Hon. John J. Ingalls, of Kansas.
Hon. A. H. Colquitt.
General G. P. Harrison.
Dr. W. A. Candler.

Hon. Gazaway Hartridge and numbers of others will lecture during the coming session of the chautauqua.

MAYOR MAY WON'T RESIGN.

He Says That in December He Will Be Again in the Race.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The talk in Augusta today has been who will succeed the city sheriff and assessor, W. C. Jones. The proposition to get Mr. May to accept the office and resign the office of mayor, is accepted as a good scheme by Mayor May. In an interview today he said he knew nothing of any such proposition, that the idea had never entered his head. He said he did not intend to resign the mayoralty; that when his term expires in December, he would be in the hands of his friends. Mr. May says he would not accept the office of sheriff right now, but would not say what he would do after his term expires.

The Evening News this afternoon editorially says:

"Let Mr. May run for his old office again if he wishes. The citizens and taxpayers of Augusta should welcome such a contest. Let the same be squarely made and met. The old regime against municipal reform and progress. Let a solid, young business man, with plenty of backbone and solidity, like Jacob Phinizy, or a popular and rising young lawyer and politician, like James R. Lamar, be put against him and 'Uncle Robin' will be beaten 'out of sight.'"

"Mr. May had better take the office of city sheriff, for if he does not he is apt to be without a job after December. One of the leading city politicians, who holds an administration office, today said he thought the trouble was that Mr. May could not get enough votes in the council to be elected sheriff. The reformers hold the balance of power in council, and that is about where the shoe pinches."

THE GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T.

Athens Preparing to Entertain the Good Templars.

ATHENS, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of Georgia, meets in its annual session in this city on the 20th instant. While here the delegates will be the guests of Evans lodge, No. 76, of this city, numbering nearly one hundred members. About a hundred delegates are expected to be in attendance, and in addition to the important business to be transacted by the grand lodge, quite an interesting programme of exercises has been arranged, The Good Templars of Georgia are making rapid strides forward. Their officers are, Rev. H. A. Hodges, of Macon, grand worthy chief templar; Rev. D. C. Oliver, of Athens, grand worthy chancellor, and Mr. DeWitt C. Ingle, of Atlanta, grand worthy secretary.

Married in the Courtroom.

DAWSON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—A sensational marriage was celebrated in the courtroom today. Dan Eaton and Annie O'Prie were charged with fornication. Annie pleading guilty to the charge was fined 5 cents, whereupon Dan offered to marry her. License was obtained, and his honor, Judge Guerry, performed the ceremony in his most graceful manner. The parties have children fifteen years of age. After receiving the congratulations of the court and attorneys, they went on their way rejoicing. Colonel Jones acted as best man and Judge Perry gave the bride away. His honor's last injunction was, "Sit down, you can go."

The South Atlanta Conference.

MCDONOUGH, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The south Atlanta Methodist district conference is in session at this place. The Rev. Thomas F. Pierce, the presiding elder of this district, is on hand. There are also many prominent divines from different sections.

NORTHERN SETTLERS

TO HOLD A GENERAL CONVENTION IN RALEIGH.

An Invitation to Northern Men in Georgia to Be Represented—The Scope and Object of the Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Postmaster Denning this morning received the following interesting letter:

RALEIGH, N. C., July, 1891.—Dear Sir: During the southern interstate exposition, to be held in Raleigh, N. C., from October 1st to December 1st, 1891, the northern people will meet in convention and show to the world how they feel toward the south and what advantages it has to offer settlers. This meeting will be held from the 5th to the 10th of October.

Feeling that every citizen of the south having an interest in its development will lend a helping hand toward its growth and prosperity, you are earnestly requested to call a meeting within fifteen days, at such place as you see proper, and organize our forces, elect ten delegates if possible, if not, a less number will answer, to attend the meeting from each township or incorporated town. The delegates must be men who moved into your section from one of the northern, New England or northwestern states. Please let me have a report from you as soon as you elect or appoint your delegates. If you cannot get up the meeting make the appointment yourself, and notify me. Yours very truly,

W. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Assistant Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Captain Denning, who is a northern man, considers this movement a big thing for the south, and thinks Augusta should be represented at the meeting. He thinks a meeting of northern settlers in Augusta should be held to elect delegates to the convention, and if the meeting can't be gotten up, he is thinking of following Secretary Chamberlain's advice and will appoint delegates to go to the meeting. There are lots of northern settlers in Augusta who have been successful here and who could go to the meeting and speak volumes for Augusta.

THE ELECTION OF TEACHERS

For the Coming Scholastic Year in Rome. The Lucky Candidates.

ROME, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the board of education was held last night at the city hall.

The superintendent of the Rome public schools and principal and teachers were elected. There was quite a contest in the selection of teachers as the applications were numerous.

Professor Benjamin Neely was unanimously selected superintendent at a salary of $1,500.

Professor R. J. Gwaltney was re-elected principal at $1,000 salary.

The salaries of the teachers in the white schools were fixed at $40 per month.

The teachers next session will be:
Sixth Grade—Miss Metella Fouche.
Fifth Grade A—Miss Anna Harris.
Fifth Grade B—Miss M. E. Johnson.
Fourth Grade A—Miss Lena Towers.
Fourth Grade B—Miss Nellie Omberg.
Third Grade A—Mrs. Mary Shropshire.
Third Grade B—Miss Battey Shropshire.
Second Grade A—Miss Zoe Eastman.
Second Grade B—Miss Mamie Wood.
First Grade A—Miss Florence Hoyt.
First Grade B—Miss Eugenia Frank.
Supernumeraries—Miss Ella Allen, Miss Jessie Spullock, Miss Edith McGruder, Miss Annie Neely.
For the Colored School—Principal, A. B. Fortune.
Fourth Grade—Alice C. Davis.
Third Grade—Louisa Crolly.
Second Grade A—Fannie Taylor.
Second Grade B—Ella Cauley.
First Grade A—Clara White.
First Grade B—Sarah Melton.

THE NEGROES DON'T WANT HIM.

They Object to a Free-Loving School Teacher.

ROME, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—There was a sensation among the colored citizens of Rome today. Last night Professor A. B. Fortune was elected principal of the colored public schools. Fortune was principal about a year ago, but had trouble with a colored woman, and the indignation of some people made it pretty warm for him. He married the woman, and left for Baltimore. Fortune's election last night produced some talk. This morning members of the board of education were approached by a certain party, who threatened to do up Fortune if he ever came back to Rome. A letter was presented which looked like Fortune's handwriting, and signed "You Know Who," written to the daughter of the colored citizen. The letter said that a number of young girls who attended his school had listened to his persuasive tongue. The board will undoubtedly revoke the appointment, if the letter is proven genuine. A meeting was called.

DIED IN THE SWAMP.

The Discovery of the Remains of a White Man.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The decomposed body of an unknown white man was found last night in the swamp over the river, about three miles below the city, and a few hundred yards of the South Carolina road.

The discovery was made by Rufus Harris and several other negroes, who were coon-hunting in the swamps. They soon left their find, and hurried back to Hamburg and made report of it.

This morning Mr. Frank Veno, watchman at the South Carolina road, went to the place where the negroes said they saw the man, and he found the report to be true. Far back in the swamp, in an almost inaccessible point, the body of a man was seen. His head and face were buried under the water in the mud. He had on a coat, but his pants and other clothes had been torn from him, presumably by dogs, and were lying scattered about. The man, from his hips down, was a perfect skeleton.

Trial Justice Getson was notified, and he telegraphed for Coroner Harden, of Graniteville, to come at once. The supposition is that the man has been dead three or four months, but who is he, and was he murdered? Did he suicide or die from sickness in the swamp.

THE DISPENSARY BILL

That Will Be Introduced Into the Summer Session by Mr. Morton.

ATHENS, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The committee of prohibitionists, Messrs. Andrew J. Cobb, George C. Thomas and H. C. Tuck, has drawn a bill providing for a dispensary for Athens, and after revising it, will send it to Hon. W. J. Morton, representative from Clarke, with the request that he introduce it into the summer session of the general assembly and urge its passage. It is framed with great care and with the most rigid restrictions, and both sides of the liquor question seem to be quite willing to give it a thorough trial if the legislature should see fit to pass it.

An Accidental Death.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Mason Ellison, a colored train hand, fell from the switch train this morning, and was run over. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Dr. Boggs in Darien.

DARIEN, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Dr. Boggs, chancellor of the University of Georgia, will preach Sabbath morning and evening in Darien Presbyterian church. The doctor is on his return from Wolf island, where he has been fishing.

Death of a Father in Georgia.

GIBSON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—James M. Williams, one of the oldest citizens of the county, died last night at 2 o'clock. He leaves sixty children and grandchildren to mourn his loss.

Refused the Mandamus.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Judge Roney today refused to issue a mandamus requiring Judge Eve to order an election for coroner of Richmond county.

THE FIRST CANDIDATE

FOR THE SUCCESSION TO GOVERNOR W. J. NORTHEN.

A Meaning Suggested for the Movements of Some of the Farmer Politicians—Hon. Tom Watson in the Race.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The tenth district may furnish the next governor of Georgia.

It has been published here that Hon. Tom Watson is in the race; that he will be elected governor of Georgia next year, and that from the mansion it is his purpose to go straight to the United States senate.

The fact that Mr. Watson is still stumping the state as vigorously as he did before the congressional election plainly indicates his purpose. He continues to get closer to the people.

It is also remarked that the congressman from the tenth is closely guarded by Colonel L. F. Livingston, and the inference is drawn that their movements are in pursuance of a closely kept agreement.

The lawyers of this city comment variously upon the prince's resignation, and how his face beamed as he stepped in from the "beastly" weather we have been having.

BERESFORD IS LOOKED FOR.

The Interest Taken by the Romans in the Case.

ROME, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Lord Beresford, the English nobleman, who honored Rome with his visits, and whose exploits were told in this morning's CONSTITUTION, is a subject of much talk today in Rome. The Hamiltons are receiving many congratulations on being the first to bag the game.

From a telegram received from Mr. McGuire it seems that there are ten requisitions. The sheriff of Floyd has not yet started with his young lord, for the question is, "Who is entitled to his lordship?" A telegram was received this evening which read:

"NEW YORK, 2:45 p. m., 10.—To Mr. D. B. Hamilton, Rome. Authorities here want B. Don't think we will have any trouble to finally get him. Will wire you when we start for home. HARPER HAMILTON."

The account of young Beresford's career, as told in THE CONSTITUTION, will make him a most welcome guest in Rome. Young Beresford, just after leaving Rome, intimated that he would be sad until he returned. Another telegram was received from Sheriff Turner stating that they were fighting the habeas corpus, and that he is a daisy.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Two Men Charged with Making Counterfeit Money.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—James W. Storey and Henry D. Smith, the two young white men who were placed in jail yesterday, charged wrth counterfeiting, were before Commissioner Erwin today in the United States court. They pleaded not guilty, and the trial at once began.

Three witnesses for the government have been sworn, and have given some very damaging evidence. They all swore to having received the money. The officers who made the arrest are positive as to the parties. They found one mould, which may be put in evidence against the men. It is a fifty-cent specie. Two others not found were a one-dollar piece and a ten-cent piece, but the fifty-cent pieces seem to have been mostly used. The money was disposed of by gambling, and the whole work was cleverly done. The men have pals in certain places known to the officers and they will also be arrested. From the indications it was a scheme carefully planned and well executed. While the men here are young, some think they could easily be professionals. They claim to have come into possession of the money unknowingly, but the government's case is by no means a weak one. The coin is one of the best counterfeits in existence. It is splendidly executed, and the composition is almost perfect, it being only a little off in weight. The case is attracting considerable attention here and the work of the arresting officers is commended highly. They took the case from the start and worked faithfully until they accomplished something.

A VETERAN REUNION.

The Survivors of the Fourth Georgia Will Meet at Oglethorpe on the 22d.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—On the 22d of this month the veterans of the Fourth Georgia regiment will hold a reunion at Oglethorpe, Ga.

They will meet as a regiment, but not as the fighting regiment which the reveille used to call to arms to fight for the honor and glory of the south. They will meet as brothers, celebrating their old hardships in a manner to make them forget that they ever had a care or hardship, and think that life was one pleasant reuniting of old friends.

This glorious old regiment made an excellent mark in the southern confederacy as soldiers and as gentlemen and their memory will live long after the last of them has been laid away.

Every preparation has been made for their reception at Oglethorpe, and the veterans may expect a most hearty welcome and a glorious entertainment while there.

A great barbecue has been prepared for them, and some of the best speakers in the country will address them on the subject so dear to the hearts of them all.

The survivors of this regiment are few, but wherever one is found, there also will be found a deep love for Georgia, the south and the country.

THE NEGRO POLITICIANS

Are Engaged in Preparing for the Presidential Year.

MACON Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Politics among the negroes in Macon is about at fever heat. That is, republican politics. They are scrambling over delegates to the next presidential nomination, and a lively time it is. "They all want to go," said a well-to-do negro this afternoon. "I don't think they care much about who's nominated for president if they can get their delegate through all right." Several meetings have been held, and one of them, at least, was well attended. No definite action was taken, but only plans discussed for future operation. Disroon, Jeff Long, Pulaski, Holt, Bob Hart, Johnson and a number of other prominent negroes are being spoken of and there is considerable rivalry.

The white republicans of the place have not yet participated in the movements to any extent. It is believed that at least one certain white republican will be made a delegate.

THE CONSTITUTION has it reliably that another question has been discussed at one of the meetings and the white people here are watching the outcome with interest.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

BRUNSWICK'S ANSWER

TO THE PUBLICATIONS IN THE NEW YORK WORLD.

There Has Not Been a Case of Yellow Fever in the City, and the People Are Not Alarmed About Its Danger.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The following resolutions were passed at a mass meeting of Brunswick citizens Thursday night, a report of which meeting was published in yesterday's CONSTITUTION:

Whereas, The New York World of July 7th contains what purports to be a special from Brunswick, reporting the existence of yellow fever in this city, and further stating that the people are suffering great alarm and that they are leaving by the score, and also further stating that efforts have been made by the local authorities to suppress the news, newspaper correspondents having been threatened and the telegraph wires having been cut to accomplish this purpose; and

Whereas, The New York World in an editorial in the issue of July 8th confirms the report with comments and criticisms of our city authorities, and that notwithstanding an emphatic and official denial had been telegraphad to The New York World, signed by M. J. Colson, mayor, and J. A. Dunwody, health officer; and

Whereas, The circulation of such reports does great damage to our city in all of its interest, and also damages our adjacent seaside resorts; and

Whereas, The most rigid inquiry of the health officers of the city, of our quarantine and other city authorities and of the practicing physicians of the city fails to elicit any fact which gives even a remote indication of the existence in the city or vicinity of any such sickness; and whereas, on the contrary the health officer, the city physicians and other practicing physicians, concur in the statement that the public health has been, during the spring and thus far during the summer, unusually good; and whereas, we are assured by the health authorities and by the other authorities of the city, that the city has had no exposure to yellow fever infection by any means at all; therefore,

Resolved, By this mass meeting of the citizens of Brunswick, constituted of all the classes of our citizen population, that we do most emphatically pronounce the report of the existence of yellow fever in Brunswick, as published in The New York World, July 7th and 8th, to be entirely and basely false; and that the statement that the people were alarmed and were leaving town by the score; that the sanitary condition was bad; that the authorities sought to prevent the publication of the facts; that telegraph wires were cut, and that Pilot Arnold was sick, and that two cases of fever were discovered in the city, we pronounce entirely false, and challenge an investigation by The World as to the absolute truth of same, and further, that we, the citizens of Brunswick, in mass meeting assembled, demand of The New York World the source of its published accounts, and that we do express our deliberate judgment that the author of the article in that paper, which purports to be a special, was moved by base and malicious motives to perpetrate against the city of Brunswick such wicked and unjustifiable falsehoods.

Resolved, That we call upon The New York World to do the city of Brunswick the justice to publish this formal protest of this mass meeting of the citizens of Brunswick against the false and damaging reports which have been circulated through its news and editorial columns.

Resolved, That we request The New York World to publish a communication from Pilot Charles E. Arnold, which has been read to this meeting, and which is addressed to The New York World, and which contains a complete and true statement of facts in reference to the vessel which was sent to government quarantine, and to which The World's correspondent seems to refer, though all the references made are very inaccurate.

Resolved, That all local correspondents are requested to telegraph the contents of this paper to their papers, with a request from this meeting that publication be given.

FROM FIST TO KNIFE.

A Bloody Row Between Two Negroes in McIntosh County.

CAMILLA, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—A special from Elko, Ga., to The Clarion tells the following story of a row which occurred there:

Quite a row occurred on Mr. Z. B. Means's place, three miles from town, Sunday morning, between two negroes, John Halerburton and Robert Lester. They first began with their fists, but Halerburtou getting the best of Lester, Lester resorted to his pocketknife, giving his antagonist a severe wound upon the thigh. The negro's wound was about three inches long. The wounded man was brought to Dr. J. O. Mann, of this place, who dressed the wound with the most skillful care. Lester was arrested Monday evening by Bailiff Smith and brought to town.

Another Stabbing Affray.

CAMILLA, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—A special to The Clarion from Flint, Ga., a station a few miles above here, gives the following account of a difficulty there:

About dark today two negroes let their angry passions rise and the result was one of them was severely cut by the other.

There has been bad blood between Charlie Singleton and Charlie Wallace for some time, and Wallace had made threats against Singleton, and this evening they met, and Wallace attacked Singleton with a big knife and cut him several times about the face.

Several gashes were cut on Singleton's lips, and one long lick cut his nose completely open, making an ugly wound.

Still Hanging Around.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—John Clark, the negro who shot another negro in the back in Abbeville last week, is hanging around Abbeville yet. He has been frequently seen in open daylight within the past few days, and has twice eluded the city marshal's attempt to capture him. No warrant has been issued for his arrest.

His Foot Mashed.

ATHENS, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Mr. J. A. Wells, who was at work on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern bridge over the Oconee river, had the misfortune to have a piece of the iron work, weighing over two tons, to fall upon his right foot. It was badly crushed, but being very skillfully set by Dr. S. C. Benedict, he will be enabled to be out again in about a month.

The Frank of a Steam Boiler.

CUTHBERT, Ga., June 10.—[Special.]—This morning the steam boiler of James Seals's saw mill, three miles from town, blew up, severely wounding a negro man. The loss is considerable.

My Liver

Has for a year caused me a great deal of trouble. Had soreness in my back, little appetite, a bitter taste in the mouth and a general bad feeling all over, that I could not locate. Have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past three months with great benefit. I feel better, the

Bad Taste in the Mouth

is gone and my general health is again quite good. No longer feel those tired spells come over me as I formerly did.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is certainly a most excellent medicine." MRS. I B. CHASE, Fall River, Mass.

N. B. Be sure and get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BROMO-SELTZER 10¢
CURES HEADACHE, NEURALGIA & NERVOUSNESS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
EMERSON DRUG CO. BALTO., MD.
june26—d50t e o d

ADDRESS THE NEW ERA SAFE CO. CINCINNATI, O. Box 727

Salesmen

We will offer, for a brief time, special inducements to local or traveling salesmen.

LIBERAL SALARY or commission. Permanent positions. Write at once for terms.

july11-3t-sat sun tu

Evolution.

In light: first, the tallow dip, then kerosene, then gas, then last and best electricity.

In leavening agents: first, sour milk and soda, then some home-made combination of soda with cream of tartar, then baking powders containing ammonia and alum, then Cleveland's Baking Powder, by far the best of all, and entirely free from alum, ammonia and other adulterants.

The best illuminating agent—Electricity.

The best leavening agent—Cleveland's Baking Powder.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.
DR. C. N. HOAGLAND, *President.*

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

MONDAY MORNING WILL BEGIN

ANOTHER WEEK OF BIG BARGAINS

In all grades of Chamber, Parlor and Dining Room furniture with $20,000 worth of odd pieces of handsome furniture, which will be sold at less than half cost. Hundreds of Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Book Cases, Hat Racks, Folding Beds, Chiffoniers, What Nots, Buffets, Washstands, Dressers, Lounges and Easy Chairs.

THESE GOODS MUST GO.

With hundreds of other Chamber and Parlor Suites. The hot season is on us, and we have $100,000 worth of furniture that we are going to get rid of. On many of these articles, your price will be our price, for a few days anyhow. It matters not what prices you get elsewhere, we will save you money, big money by calling on

P. H. SNOOK & SON

A Small Billiard Table Cheap.

ANSLEY BROS.,
REAL ESTATE.

$2,500—Beautiful Forest ave. lot, 50x160, near Jackson.
$1,350—Linden ave. lot, near Peachtree, 50x175.
$1,900—For 6-room house and lot on Connolly, near Fair.
$2,700—Beautiful corner lot, Spring st.
$1,600—Cooper st. lot, near Crumley, 50x160.
$3,750—Buys the cheapest 8-room house in town, on a good corner lot on Pulliam st.
$900—Crumley st. lot near Windsor, 50 feet front.
$7,500—Edgewood ave. lot, near in, suitable for business houses, on which improvements pay 10 per cent.
$1,500—2 4-room houses near Green's Ferry ave., on good lot, 80x81, renting for $18 per month.
$900—lot 76x240 and 7-room house on Ashby st.
$1,700—Lot 65x190 on Boulevard, near Park.
$1,600—Crumley st. lot, near Cooper st.
$130—Front foot for Peachtree lot, near Eighth st.
$600—Pearl st. lot, 50x117, corner lot.
$3,000—Capitol ave. 6-room house and lot, 50x200.
$1,500—Nice 4-room cottage and lot, Lovejoy st.
$1,600—Beautiful Copenhill lot, 100 feet front.
$5,500—7-room house and lot on 50x150 on Trinity ave. near Loyd st; a bargain.
$12,000—Elegant W. Peachtree house, near Hunnicutt ave.
$12,500—For a lovely North side home, on lot 174x240, water and gas, trees and grass; a chance to get the 8-room house and lot you want cheap.
$6,000—8-room house and lot on Ellis, near Peachtree.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

$2,500—For a 5-room cottage on a lot over an acre, near depot and dummy, lot has stable on it, and place is a bargain.
Also all kinds vacant property for sale.

Office, 10 E. Alabama St. Telephone, 363.

Receiver's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of an order of the superior court of Fulton county, the undersigned will sell at public outcry on the premises, on Wednesday, July 15th at 9 o'clock a. m., all the machinery, tools, patterns, moulds, trade fixtures, belting, lathes, brass furnace, cupola, furniture, foundry and machine supplies, engine and boiler and other property connected with the business of Fletcher, Ride & Co., lately conducted at Nos. 14 to 26 South Calhoun street, Atlanta, Ga. The receiver will sell, at the same time and place, unless sooner disposed of, a lot of pig iron, grate and other articles on hand. Persons desirous of buying any of above goods are invited to call on the receiver either at No. 14 South Calhoun street or No. 43 South Broad street. He reserves the right to sell any of the property at private sale and to accept offers before date mentioned for sale. Terms, cash. W. F. PARKHURST, Receiver Fletcher, Ride & Co.
july 5 7 9 11 13 15.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE STATION HOUSE at 12 o'clock m., Monday, July 13, 1891, unless sooner claimed by owner, one red and white spotted cow, now in pound.
A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief of Police.
july 11 3t

Dissolution—New Firm.

THE FIRM OF MICKELBERRY & MCLENDON having been dissolved by the death of W. E. C. Mickelberry, the affairs of the old firm will be wound up by the survivors, who will carry on a similar business at the old stand, No. 15 South Broad street, where they will be glad to meet their old customers and many new ones under the firm name of J. J. & J. T. McClendon.
This July 1, 1891. july 5—

THE TWITTY BILL

TAKEN UP BY THE SENATE AND PASSED

Originally Introduced—Brief Synopsis of the Argument—The Day in the Senate. Gossip with Senators and Others.

What is called the "Twitty bill" passed the senate yesterday, without amendment, by a vote of 29 to 12.

The bill provides that the clause in notes and other obligations requiring the maker to pay 10 per cent as attorneys' fees shall be null and void.

Mr. Ellington moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill for a third reading, which motion prevailed. He said the bill passed the senate at the last session as it came from the house, and he moved to reconsider in order that the people might have an opportunity to act upon it. During the six months since then the people had taken up the work and investigated and studied the matter. They had expressed themselves. All over the state the cry had gone up: "Pass the Twitty bill." Some had offered some amendments, but the people wanted the bill just as it came from the house. Senators were the servants of those who sent them there. He hoped senators would do their duty cheerfully and manfully, so that none would vote against the bill.

Mr. Cabaniss suggested that it was he and Mr. Ellington who made the motion to reconsider, and that Mr. Ellington opposed it.

Mr. Ellington explained by saying that after the vote passing the bill was reconsidered, he moved to lay the bill on the table in order to call it up at a time.

MR. CALLAWAY MOVES TO AMEND.

Mr. Callaway moved to amend the first section of the bill so as to allow attorneys not more than 5 per cent if the obligation be paid before suit and before judgment, and not exceeding 10 per cent if paid after judgment.

He said he didn't like to discuss trite and threadbare issues, but as the discussion was six years ago the old some senators might have forgotten and others changed their minds. It was fair to say that he was opposed to the bill on principle. There was no trick in the amendment; it meant what it said. Where a paper containing the stipulation was sued no more than 10 per cent was to be paid if there was a settlement before judgment, and no more than 10 per cent after judgment.

It was a fundamental principle of right and justice he said, that those who caused litigation and strife should bear the expenses. It was as old as the common law, a principle in this country and England for centuries past. There were many forms of pleadings in equity which allowed reasonable attorneys' fees to the party. What would be the thought of a motion to strike out the law requiring the losing party to pay costs. It would be regarded as ridiculous and absurd. The provision for attorneys' fees was sometimes abused, but the abuse was trifling compared with what would follow the passage of the bill under discussion. It was an encouragement to dishonest solemn obligations; it was holding out to the debtor an inducement not to pay. Then it was said that this bill would injure credit. The reply might be that its advocates claim to break down credit, but credit ought not to be impaired; it is more confidence that is ruined.

It might have been wise, said the speaker, not to have passed the bill last session, for if it had not been in force last winter it would have shoved the screw down one round tighter. No appeal was made for the creditor class. They needed protection. The same ability and genius which caused them to make money enabled them to take care of their own interests. He pleaded in behalf of borrowers, farmers who had to borrow money to support their families and make their crops. The proposed legislation offered a premium for the violation of contracts and would drive out the lenders of money. Not farmers alone, but people of every class, profession and business owed money. No man who expects to be sought to object. He himself had signed notes, papers and asked no law to help him. He was not obliged to sign, nor was anybody else. There was nothing in the idea that laws were imposed upon debtors. It was just the other way, and legislation since the war had had the opposite effect. It has sought to build a wall about the debtor to protect him from the creditor. Every time such a wall was enacted capital was driven away and credit destroyed. He would do everything to restore confidence, but no legislature would get his vote which tended to vacate solemn obligations. His amendment offered a premium on honesty in that it offered encouragement to a debtor to pay before judgment, and the trouble was that the great bulk of litigation came after judgment.

He did not intend to speak for lawyers, because as long as there were two men in the world they would differ and seek advice and assistance. The legal profession was an honorable profession, and needed no defense. Bad legislation should be defeated, and so restore credit and restore confidence.

MR. ELLINGTON REPLIES.

Mr. Ellington said that the senator assumed to know better than the masses what they knew themselves needed. If they do not know what they wants better than the senator they were wrong. There was not one iota of a reason for saying that the bill encouraged dishonesty and repudiation of debts. The 10 per cent law was only a few years old; credit had been all right in all the years before without it. The farmers were in a bad condition when they discussed questions with other professions. They were not quick with wordy-warfare with arguments, but could only shoot straight. The senator was honest, but the farmers knew their own interests better than he did.

THE BILL PASSES.

The vote being taken on Mr. Callaway's amendment, the result was—yeas, 15; nays, 26.

The question being on the final passage of the bill, the vote stood: Yeas, 29; nays, 12, as follows:

Yeas—Beard, Beck, Bennett, Byrd, Brown, Candler, Culpepper, Eason, Ellison, Gill, Goldsmith, Harp, Hill, Hodges, Johnston, Lane, Lanier, Mullis, Nunnally, O'Neal, Patton, Smith (6th), Smith (28th), Strickland, Tatum, Terrell, Todd, Vincent and Walker—29.

Nays—Cabaniss, Callaway, Culver, Flynt, Hutchins, Johnson, Harlan, Lamb, McRae, Warthen, Williams and Witcher—12.

WILL THE GOVERNOR SIGN IT?

As soon as the bill is enrolled it will be sent to the governor.

The question often asked yesterday was, "Will the governor sign the bill?"

Strong pressure is being brought to get him to veto the bill and equally as strong to get him to sign it.

Reported Favorably in the Senate.

The following bills were reported favorably in the senate yesterday:

By the finance committee—To amend the constitution so as to enable the legislature to provide for a graduated income tax; from the committee on temperance—to prevent the sale of liquor within four miles of Level Creek church, in Pickett county; from the general judiciary, at the recommendation that 100 copies be printed to increase the liabilities of stockholders of private corporations chartered by the superior courts; from the committee on railroads—to incorporate the Alcovy and Northern railroad; from the committee on banks with amendments—incorporating the Bank of Thomson, the Bank of Jackson Circle, and the Jackson Savings and Banking Company. The following bill was reported favorably from the general judiciary—a bill to change the time of holding elections for county officers.

New Senate Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Candler—To authorize judges of the superior court to fix the grade of turnpike roads in granting charters to turnpike companies—to the committee on judiciary.

By Mr. O'Neal—To amend the general appropriation act approved December 26, 1890, so as to restore the appropriation for an encampment for the state from $5,000 to $10,000—to the finance committee.

By Mr. Strickland—To relieve all ex-confederate soldiers from road duty—to the general judiciary.

Mr. Ellington introduced a resolution providing for a joint committee of two senators and three representatives to inquire whether the railroads of Georgia have violated their charters or the law, and report back to the legislature at the earliest practicable moment and with authority to employ a stenographer and send for persons and papers. The resolution was passed under a suspension of the rules and ordered transmitted immediately to the house.

Passed by the Senate.

The following bills were read the third time, passed as amended and ordered transmitted immediately to the house:

Incorporating the Bank of Thomson, and the Jackson Savings and Banking Company. The amendments to these bills were in accordance with the general policy of the finance committee and made stockholders liable for the unpaid shares of stock and also in an amount equal to the par value of their stock, and put depositors on an equal footing with other creditors.

Senate Routine Notes.

Privileges of the floor were granted ex-Governor Henry D. McDaniel, Judge J. H. Scafe, Solicitor General W. N. Spence and Hon. H. D. Speer.

Mr. Lane moved to suspend the rules and take up senate bill to establish a board of equalization in each county. The rules were suspended, and then on motion of Mr. Candler, the bill was made a special order for next Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

The general judiciary committee reported Mr. Warren's resolution investigating railroads, by a substitute extending its scope. The substitute provides for a committee of three senators and five representatives, who shall investigate railroad freight and passenger rates, both local and interstate, and recent freight charges, with power to employ a stenographer, and send for persons and papers. The rules were suspended and the resolution agreed to.

House resolutions requiring the elevator in the capitol to be run during the session of the legislature, and authorizing the senate and house congressional appointment committees to sit as a joint committee were concurred in.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

A Merchant Gives a Few Points Against Its Becoming a Law.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10, 1891.—Editor Constitution: It is a significant fact that in the effort being made to pass what is known as the "Insurance Bill" it has not developed that foreign companies authorized to do business in this state have objected to it in any way. In fact, it has been openly charged that these companies, at a meeting recently held at the north, unanimously decided not to interfere with legislation of this kind, but to let it pass.

Does not this suggest to the citizens of this state that perhaps our state legislature is acting a little hastily in passing a law intended to be obnoxious to the insurance companies?

Have the members of the legislature, who are bent on forcing this law upon the citizens of our state, ever stopped to consider that by the same process which they propose to prevent rates from being increased, they will also prevent them from being reduced?

Does any sane man believe that insurance companies will reduce rates because the Georgia legislature says they must do so?

Is the legislature of this state deluding itself with the belief that the insurance companies have not already decided, each for itself, what it will cost to insure property in this state?

Is the legislature aware of the fact that the refusal on the part of 50 per cent of the companies doing business in this state to write new business, say for three months from and after the passage of this law, would stop the moving of the cotton crop and endanger the credit of merchants and bankers and cause untold misery to a multitude of property owners throughout the state?

It is well for our legislature to consider, that while they may have power to pass all the laws that are framed by the hired attorneys of some fellow with a grievance, that neither the constitution of Georgia, or for that matter, of the United States, is strong enough to make individuals or corporations sell their goods for less than they wish to take for them.

It is well to call attention also to the fact that, notwithstanding the strength of our local companies, it would require many times their combined capital to carry all the risks in a city like Atlanta.

The wholesale merchants and large property owners have more interest in this bill than appears upon its face, certainly more than the local insurance agent or the foreign insurance company. Let them examine into it and see if it is good law to prevent insurance companies from granting reductions for improvements in their risk, or if it is good business for them to write insurance at less than its value.

The writer has had considerable experience with insurance companies and has always found them ready to grant reduction in rates for improvements in risks. MERCHANT.

WILL MEET THIS MORNING,

When the Contract for the Pumping Machinery May Be Awarded.

The water commissioners convened last evening for the fifth time to consider the bids for the pumping machinery for the new waterworks.

The meeting, however, was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock at the council chamber.

There were two sessions held yesterday.

At 11 o'clock the commissioners, the committee on waterworks, the mayor, city engineer and the superintendent of the waterworks, gathered together to consider further the work postponed from the previous evening.

Every member was present except Mr. Rice.

The session was a secret one, and after going through the same programme as at the previous meeting, the commissioners adjourned at 1:30 o'clock.

At 3:30 o'clock they convened again. There was an exact repetition of the morning.

The board must necessarily go slow. The matter to be decided upon requires serious consideration. The work of selecting three large engines, of 10,000,000 gallons capacity each, involving the expenditure of about $150,000, is any but an easy one.

FEDERATION OF TRADES.

Officers Elected Last Night—The Federation in a Prosperous Condition.

A meeting of the Federation of Trades was held last night at Trades' Union hall, corner of Broad and Alabama streets.

The federation is in a prosperous condition, and the unions represented are taking an active interest in the work of the organization.

At the meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

George W. Morgan, from the Typographical Union, re-elected president.

John H. DeVaughan, from the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, vice president.

C. F. Pike, from the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, financial secretary.

Sam White, from the Typographical Union, recording secretary.

Charles Pancoast, from the Glassworkers' Association, sergeant-at-arms.

Larry Conner, from the Tailors' Union; C. F. Shackelford, from the Carpenters' Union; Sam Aenchbacker, from the Machinery Moulders' Union, trustees.

Much good is being done by this organization.

Chapter 1: Weak, tired, no appetite.
Chapter 2: Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Chapter 3: Strong, cheerful, hungry.

Retail Merchants' Protective Association of Georgia.

The annual convention of this association will be held in the city of Augusta on Thursday, July 16, 1891, at Emmet hall, at 10 o'clock.

All merchants of the state are invited to be present at the convention.

Special rates have been made on all the railroads of the state, and all merchants who attend the convention will pay full fare coming and one-third fare returning.

Persons attending this meeting from points at which through tickets to Augusta cannot be secured should be instructed to purchase tickets to Savannah, Albany, Macon or Atlanta, as may be most convenient, and repurchase to Augusta, taking certificates from both agents from whom tickets are secured. The certificate obtained at Savannah, Albany, Macon or Atlanta, as the case may be, will be honored at Augusta for the excursion rate returning to the point at which it was secured, and the others will be honored thence to the starting point, if presented on or before July 21, 1891.

Special rates have also been made at the hotels,

McKINNE LAW, President.
Augusta, Ga.

All who will attend please notify Mr. Law.
sat sun mon tue.

HOW HIS MONEY WENT.

STEPHEN A. RYAN FILES HIS EXPECTED ANSWER,

But It Is a Revelation to Those Who Knew Him Best—Jhdge Gober Says It Must Be Amended.

At brilliant Saratoga!
Near the beach at Long Branch.
At Monmouth park and Sheepshead Bay.
On the green baize of the glittering, gambling saloons of the great metropolis.
In the prize ring at New Orleans.

Upon gay theater parties and in wining and dining, Stephen A. Ryan has squandered a fortune.

So he says in his answer read before Judge Gober yesterday.

That answer was one of the most sensational, startling papers ever heard in the county courthouse, and was the subject of comment throughout the city during the evening.

When the case was called the courtroom was thronged with interested spectators and attorneys. Immediately after the case was called Mr. J. J. Spalding, for the receiver, asked that the court make the rule against Mr. Ryan absolute.

That rule calls on Mr. Ryan to account for hundreds of thousands of dollars. Particularly does it ask that Mr. Ryan turn over to the received or tell where $292,000, said to have been deposited in and drawn out of the Atlanta banks between March 27th and May 26th, went.

Judge Hopkins, for Mr. Ryan, suggested that the regular procedure should be for the receiver's attorneys to present the rule, and give the respondents an opportunity to read their answer.

Judge Gober ruled favorably upon Judge Hopkins's suggestion and then Mr. Spalding read the rule calling on Mr. Ryan to show cause why he had failed to deliver the assets in his hands to the receiver.

How He Spent a Fortune.

Colonel Cox read Mr. Ryan's answer in a clear, distinct tone, so clear and distinct that every word could be heard in every portion of the courtroom.

And with each paragraph the interest increased.

The startling disclosures caused every head to bend forward and every one to manifest the greatest interest.

No one present ever imagined that Mr. Ryan had led the life he confessed and the sensation the paper produced was intense.

The answer first protested that the allegations of the petitioner in the rule were indefinite, uncertain, argumentative and insufficient in law and averred that the declaration that therein that he was withholding any assets from the receiver was untrue.

"The respondent," says the answer, "did not have the assets charged, to-wit, money to the amount of $500,000 or any other money, except as turned over to the temporary receiver at the time of the filing of the bill.

"But part of the alleged facts," the paper says, "are true. On August 1, 1889, he did own one-half interest in the storehouse referred to, which he afterward sold for $65,000, partly to pay a debt, and did own one-half of the merchandise business, estimated then at a value of $75,000, and that he earned as his share of the profits the sum of $64,800, but these facts did not make him then worth the sum stated. He did, at that time, believe that he would make the merchandise business net him, in the long run, much more than $75,000, and if the whole stock had been afterwards sold for the sum of $150,000 and interest and expenses, the arguments of said petitioner in that regard might be sound, and the same is answered as to the $64,800 profits."

Mr. Ryan then asserts that he has not taken stock since he bought out the interest of John F. Ryan.

"The reason of this," says the paper, "was simply that it would take two or three weeks to do it, and it would be very expensive by reason of stopping or impeding trade. The other reason was another mistake, he now deeply regretted both, and is that he did not increase his bookkeeping when he broadened and extended his business. His father was an old merchant and successful. He kept no books except what the son kept. It was natural for the son to follow in the footsteps of the father in this regard, and it was done by the partnership which was formed when their father gave to him and his brother, John F. Ryan, the store property and merchandise.

"He is unable to give, therefore, a statement of his merchandise losses. Having unbounded confidence in his own strength, he conceived the ambition to lead the merchants of the south, adopted an unwise policy in his business, wasted his money, overtraded himself, met many losses and has failed. However much he may reveal, to his own hurt, in the public estimation, and however much it may mortify himself, deems it due to the court to give a complete history, so far as he is able, of his course and his ruin.

"Before beginning business on his own account he had never known what it was to want for money or anything else. He believed he was rich, and that no restraint was necessary for him, and that there was no limit to what he could accomplish, and no danger of any failure. He bought out his brother because his brother's prudence was taken for timidity. He wanted to be alone in order to have no check upon his ambition. The idea of having to make a statement to disappointed creditors of his never entered his mind.

"Now, after his failure, he can look back and see that he started his business heavily in debt, but with unlimited credit, and, as he thought, with unlimited assets. He made his notes for $75,000, paid what money he had left from his extravagances on the debts of the dissolved firm, which he assumed, and began to borrow money almost immediately. Finding his credit good and borrowing easy, he borrowed more and more. Soon his creditors became alarmed, and he now knows justly so. In the fall of 1890 he found that he had to borrow money with which to pay accumulated debts and buy goods for replenishing. He did so, borrowing $75,000 of the H. B. Claflin Company, borrowing large sums from his kinsmen and from the banks in Atlanta, and from other parties, but even at this date he did not apprehend failure. His policy at the outset was based upon the theory that if he could, by great bargains to customers, involving great losses on himself, get the run of the trade of Atlanta and its territory, he would shortly recoup all losses and make the greatest name and fortune as a merchant.

"With chagrin and apologies he admits reckless personal extravagances, and says he has hazarded and lost immense sums of money in New York upon games of chance at Daly's and Reed's and at the clubhouse at Long Branch, at races at Sheepshead Bay and Monmouth Park; at Saratoga in all the dissipations and gambling there, to which place he has made, in the time, four or five visits, losing thousands. And at New Orleans, where he lost at least twelve thousand dollars in a few days on the result of the prize fight between Dempsey and Fitzsimmons in 1891. He frequently gave large dinner and theater parties, which were enormously expensive, and deplores that he must make confession that in the past two years he has lost and squandered, outside of his legitimate personal expenses, at least $50,000, and that before that time and during his partnership with his brother he lost and squandered at least twenty or thirty thousand dollars. In that period of his recklessness he bought fine horses and equipments. One pair he bought in Kentucky for $1,200, and they both died on his hands; besides he lost two or three mules, value $500.

"His store expenses were large, amounting on an average to $2,000 per week. In addition to the foregoing, his interest account amounted to at least twenty thousand dollars; his expenses for delivery wagons and feed for six or seven horses and mules amounted to at least fifteen hundred dollars per annum; his rent for that period was $8,200; insurance, $6,000. He spent for advertising, in drummers for trade, $15,000 per annum; he spent at least ten thousand dollars for commissions to eastern buyers, brokers and agents.

"His losses amount to a great sum—at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, probably a great deal more. They were heightened by the efforts to undercut prices, which efforts were notorious, were purposely advertised and intended to gain and hold the run of trade. He had thought that by January 1, 1891, he would secure the position from which to begin to reap his profits, hence he bought largely. It commenced raining about January 1, 1891, and rained continuously for about two months or more."

Mr. Ryan's answer denied that he had sold enormous quantities of goods for cash and on credit for the past six months as charged, but on the contrary avers that his sales, before March this year and to January, would not average more than five hundred dollars per day, and that, after that time, they would not average more than one thousand dollars per day, one-third on credit and two-thirds cash.

He denied that he had any part of the credit sale accounts in his power, custody or control, or had the same at the filing of the petition, but, as is well known, the book accounts to such credit sales were, on the 26th of May, 1891, delivered to the American Trust and Banking Company, who had them before he filed the petition, in their hands, with instructions to collect the same, and, after paying themselves out of the proceeds, to turn over the balance of such proceeds to said bank, in part payment of a debt due said company by respondent.

Mr. Ryan denied that from March 27th to May 23, 1891, that he had deposited the real sum of $292,954.09 in the banks as had been asserted, but said that in his struggles to pull through the crisis in his business he desired to impress the banks with the idea that he had large sums of money, and that he deposited with three banks, and that on making a deposit with one would either give a check on the other, or go to either one or the other of the others, and, drawing the money, add the check or the money, or part of them, to his deposit, and sometimes add additional sums from other sources, thus increasing the size of it. In this way the same money would be often deposited, when the real sum of all the deposits would not amount to more than one-third of the aggregate sum. Not exceeding ten thousand dollars was paid on any debt he owed. He denies that he converted the store property into quick assets, but asserts that he sold the same for the sum of $65,000 in payment of that much indebtness owing by him to his brother.

On Saturday, May 23d, he made a deposit in bank and paid all the money he had left to the receiver. He did not take in $12,000 cash on said Saturday, Monday and part of Tuesday, but did take in the sum of $4,500, and this money and all others that he had was paid out as stated, and for the following debts:

On the 26th of May, 1891, he paid off his clerks and employes (before the filing of the bill), amounting to $1,900.

Paid to John F. Ryan for rent May 1st to 26th, $722.02.

On the same date he paid to John F. Ryan, for notes of date November, 1890, December, 1890, and March, 1891, $10,000 each, the amount, $30,000, which he owed for borrowed money.

John Ryan, early in the morning of May 26th, before any bill was filed, and before the stock was levied on, for money borrowed about the 5th of January, 1891, the sum of $10,000;

And on the same day, early in the morning, before any bill was filed, and before the stock was levied on by the sheriff, to Charles I. Ryan, for money borrowed about the 15th of January, 1890, $10,000;

And on May 25, 1891, he paid to Mrs. Adeline Lochrane Austell the sum of $10,000 he had borrowed of her.

What the Attorneys Said.

The attorneys for the receiver requested the judge to allow them a few minutes in which to consult.

The request was granted and about twenty attorneys representing the creditors of John Ryan's Sons filed into the prisoners' room.

When the court resumed Colonel Hammond, in behalf of the receiver, objected to the answer as being insufficient. He read from the answer and commented as he went along.

On that portion of the answer which referred to the kiting operations he said:

"Now there is no definite answer about that. He says that in order to make a false impression on the banks he was in the habit of kiting between the three banks, and that when he would make a deposit in a bank he would also draw a check and deposit that check some times and some money, some times one and some times the other, then with another bank. Now Mr. Ryan knows or ought to know what check he drew and what deposits he made. He has the checks or ought to have them. A man makes a deposit in a bank he usually makes a deposit slip which shows what he has deposited whether coin, currency, or checks, and the amount of each.

"So he can if he will inform us how much money he kited for the purpose of getting credit. He had to draw a paper in the regular order of business to pay it into a bank and he knows or his papers ought to show what he has done. He does not swear to any inability to tell it; he simply says:

"'I kited it in order to make it appear that I was richer than I was. I did things in an irregular way.'

"The answer as to gambling should be more definite, because the money lost was assets, and the man who won it could be made to disgorge if the statute of limitations has not run against it."

Of the Dempsey and Fitzsimmons fight he said: "Sure the gentlemen can tell us when this memorable fight occurred. It would be very agreeable for us to know who won that $12,000."

Colonel Hammond's remarks were at times caustic and severe.

Judge Hopkins replied in behalf of Mr. Ryan. He said that he would have called Colonel Hammond to order, but he did not want to hurt his feelings.

Judge Hopkins then insisted that the merits of the case could not be passed upon, and that by every rule of pleading respondent could not be attached for contempt until the merits of the case were passed upon. He said:

"We answer in good faith and pledge ourselves to produce the vouchers and the proof."

Colonel Albert Cox tersely presented several features of the case.

Judge Gober's Decision.

When the argument was concluded, Judge Gober said:

"The weight of this complaint on the part of the movants is in reference to this money deposited in bank. The other facts alleged here came in rather by way of inducements.

"The respondent, in his answer, so far as that point is concerned, replies simply that the amount that the bank books show was there to his credit, or was deposited by him, was the result of certain kiting operations. Of course, it is understood what that means. A man goes and puts money in a bank at one place and draws or checks upon that bank and puts it in another bank; draws another check and deposits in another bank, and finally drawing it out deposits it in the original bank; that process, if followed, would increase the bank account. That is the answer set up in reference to part of the money in bank. It is admitted in the answer that certain parts of this money was in bank, and the respondent seeks to discharge himself by showing what he has done with it.

"It is alleged that this money was deposited in three banks, and I think the respondent can be more specific as to the time this kiting was done."

After dealing with the amount supposed to have been kited, the judge said:

"For the respondent to say 'I have paid in so many dollars, and the balance is a kiting operation,' is loose pleading and would place it beyond the power of any court to get at any fact when they want to find the truth in reference to a state of facts like this."

The court also thought that a more definite account of the gambling operations should be given.

After delivering his opinion, the judge asked how much time was wanted to amend the answer.

Judge Hopkins asked time to file an acceptable answer, saying they would have to go over eight states, and it would be impossible to get ready by this morning, and he thought two weeks little enough time.

Colonel Hammond was willing to give until Monday, but, on account of engagements of counsel and of the judge, that day or one late next week could not be agreed upon.

Judge Gober settled the matter by saying: "Gentlemen I will hear the case in the morning at 9 o'clock."

At Work on the Answer.

All the afternoon and late last night counsel for Mr. Ryan was busy working on the amendment to the answer.

Caligraph Writing Machine is no longer a luxury, but has become a necessity.

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is just the time to test the wonderful, labor-saving, and economical qualities of

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Because then the wash is largest, the work most oppressive, and the articles to be washed most delicate. PEARLINE is as harmless as pure castile soap. It does away with most of the rubbing—hence it does away with those portions of the washing which ruin both your health and your clothes, and relieves this hardest of women's work of most of its drudgery. PEARLINE is the latest improvement in the way of soap, and, until something better is discovered, it behooves every woman who has to do with washing or cleaning, to supply herself or her servants with this wonderful cleanser, which, although yet in its infancy, is used by millions of families.

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WANTED—Boarders.

WANTED BOARDERS—One newly furnished room to rent, all modern improvements, No. 134 Washington st. sat su

NICE rooms, with board, at 102 Ivy street, near Houston street. sat sun

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—That beautiful lot 130x140 to 10-foot alley with 8-room cottage. No. 303 Whitehall st. By W. H. Turner, owner, Peters street compress. july 11 3t

WANTED—Board.

GENTLEMAN desires board, vicinity Oak and Lee streets, West End. Address B, Atlanta Constitution. july11-d6t

WANTED—Money.

MONEY WANTED—I want $100 for thirty or sixty days on the very best collateral security. R. W. S. Richards, City.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

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a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

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DIED ON THE TRAIN.

A Young Woman Passes Away at the Depot Yesterday.

Mrs. A. A. Atwell died at the union depot at 6 o'clock last evening.

She had been an invalid, never having entirely recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, and had arrived in Atlanta in the afternoon with her husband, with whom she had just completed a trip for the benefit of her health.

Mrs. Atwell's residence was in Moran, N. C., and at 5:30 o'clock she was removed to the Air-Line train to return to her home.

In less than twenty minutes, however, the lady breathed her last.

Undertaker Patterson took charge of the body. It will be carried at 7:10 o'clock this morning, accompanied by her husband, to Moran.

Mrs. Atwell was but twenty-three years of age.

A SAD DEATH.

Mr. W. M. Dorsey, a Young Man, the Victim of a Fatal Accident a Week Ago.

Mr. W. M. Dorsey died at his home 216 Old Wheat street last evening at 9 o'clock.

About a week ago Mr. Dorsey was hurt while at work in a planing mill. A piece of lumber flew out from one of the machines and struck him, resulting in internal injuries.

His death is an extremely sad one. He was a young man twenty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

An Infant's Death.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. P. Hanlon died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock at their home, 186 Luckie street.

A bilious trouble is no bubble,
But a very serious matter.
The very best means of cure is Bile Beans;
To the winds all such ailments they scatter.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR SALE—Two good mules, double dray and harness. DeLoach Mills M'f'g. Co. sat sun

PERSONAL

FOR ADOPTION—A beautiful blue-eyed baby girl of good parentage, at the Christian Home, 132 Whitehall street.

A. GOODRICH, Lawyer, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago, 27 years' successful practice; advice free no publicity; facilities in many states. apl28 tues thur sat

LOST.

DOG LOST—Strayed from 43 Walton street, Wednesday afternoon, a black and tan terrier; wears city tag No. 150; answers to name "Corporal" or "Trim." Reward paid for return to Hooper Alexander. july10-3t

LOST—Setter dog, black and tan head, evenly marked; white body with small black spots. Return to 27 Peachtree street, and receive reward. 1w

BUILDING MATERIAL.

USEFUL and novel "Patent Right," for sale; county or state, at 57 and 59 Peachtree st. 3lyujtd9

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

I HAVE FOR SALE six new, first-class Davis sewing machines, which can be bought at a bargain. Apply to or address W. J. Campbell, manager Constitution job office. july 11-d2w

FOR SALE—Registered Guernsey cattle, male an female, from imported ancestors of the most fashionable families. First premium winners as herd and individually whenever exhibited. Blood and individual merit the standard. Also 100 ewes. Address John G Mobley, box 74, Winnsboro, S. C. july9-d3t

FOR SALE—About 30 shares Brosius Motor Sewing Machine Co.'s stock at par, only part of my holdings. Reason for selling, need money. Machines now on market and selling rapidly. Investigate and address P. O. box 265. july8-1w

MONEY TO LOAN.

C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy second-hand stocks of dry goods, notions, shoes, etc., for spot cash. Write full particulars. Address Lock Box 353, Cedartown, Ga. sat sun mon

WANTED—100,000 smokers to test the merits of our celebrated "DON'T" cigars, the best nickel cigar in the world. If your dealer does not keep them send us 6 cents in stamps to pay postage and we will send you samples free. W. B. Ellis & Co., Winston, N. C. july 5-d1w

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD business man with $50 or $100 cash can secure a certain income of $30 to $40 per week. Room 526 Kimball house.

FOR SALE—A flourishing merchant tailor business; complete outfit; new stock; $2,000 cash required. Address Carl J. Schneider, Americus, Ga. july5d10t

LADIES' COLUMN.

A. "WIVES and Daughters." A charming monthly publication of 16 pages. Written by women for women. Commended by the countess of Aberdeen and Miss Frances E. Willard. For U. S. advertising address Roy V. Somerville, room 105, Times Building, New York. Sent six months on trial for 25c in stamps by addressing Wives and Daughters, London, Canada.

FEATHERS cleaned, curled and dyed; also kid gloves cleaned and dyed. Phillips, 14 Marietta street. dy

HELP WANTED—Male.

CUTTERS AND TAILORS WANTED—Over 1,700 have adopted the A. D. Rude New Method. Numbers of them are leading cutters of this continent others are on the way to fame and fortune. Taught a Cleveland Cutting School. june 17 4wed thu fri sa-

ORGANIZERS WANTED—$50 and $100 in five months—First certificates in $50 class, date July 1, 1891. First-class organizers wanted. Write for terms. Supreme Lodge, The Universal Progressive League, 172 Washington St., Boston, Mass. june15-d3m

WANTED—20 salesmen to carry as a side line our "Cash on Delivery" Cigar, with gold filled watch, big pay. C. O. D. Cigar Co., Winston, N. C. july11—3t

WANTED—Best office canvassers everywhere to handle Paine's Combination-Lock Crank. Sells itself to every safe-owner. Big pay. Very latest. Write at once. Am. Lock-Crank Co., Milwaukee, Wis

WANTED—Permanent office assistant; salary, $750; railway fare paid; enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. Manager, Box 532, Chicago. sun sat

WANTED—Honest people out of employment can make a good salary introducing the Tennessee Bake Pan. If you are willing to work write to G. A. Tipton, Loudon, Tenn. apr 4-6mo-sat

WANTED—Permanent office assistant. Salary $750 Railway fare paid here. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 532, Chicago. mar 29 d6m sat, sun

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A first-class cook that can cook pastry cake, meat and vegetables. Apply to Willard Cottage, Tallulah Falls, Ga. Mrs. W. D. Young. july9-d3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper. Good city references. Address, "J. W.," care Constitution office. july9-d7t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

WANTED—Situation as teacher in college or family by a full English graduate. All English branches thoroughly taught, including Latin. References: J. P. Hyde, A. M., D. D., President of the Valley Female college, Winchester, Frederick, County, Va. Address Miss Minnie C. Glover, Snickersville, Loudoun Co., Va. july9-3t

WANTED—Agent.

WANTED—Experienced district and state agents for Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, by the Globe Building and Loan Company, Louisville, Ky. Commission with renewals to state agents. july11—d8t

WANTED—You, if you wish to make 100 per cent profit on a 25c article; one of the best selling ones in the market; every family uses it; send stamp for particulars. Robert S. West, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Agents to sell the Pinless Clothes Line the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars; price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address The Pinless Clothes Line Co., 17 Hermon street, Worcester, Mass. jan17-d1y-sat wed

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc

FOR SALE—A beautiful pair of young bay horses; well matched; not afraid of steam or electric cars; perfectly gentle; sold for no fault. Will sell with top cart and harness complete at a great bargain. Apply to 27 Peachtree, Atlanta, Ga. june 28 1mos tues thu

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Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows: To the Publisher:—

Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

"The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each one of the states, territories, districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for an advertiser to use if he will use but one in a state, and the one publication which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION." [Signed,]
GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., July 11, 1891.

The Brutality of Politics.

Mr. Blaine may or may not be dangerously ill, but it is very certain that some politicians and some newspapers of his own party are straining every nerve to make it appear that he is virtually a dead man.

The men who circulate these statements have no personal ill will towards Mr. Blaine. They simply desire to injure his chances in the presidential race, and leave Harrison an unobstructed track.

It is not personal enmity; it is politics. In order to secure the nomination of their chosen candidate these republicans are seeking the life of the ablest and most brilliant leader in their councils.

Practically, it is an attempt to take Mr. Blaine's life. The publication of all this stuff about Bright's disease, softening of the brain, etc., is calculated to have the worst possible effect when a victim of nervous prostration has reached a critical point where he needs careful nursing and encouragement. These fellows know that Mr. Blaine will see their gloomy and depressing reports of his case, and they must know that their work will lessen the chances of his recovery.

Little do they care for that. They have a hazy idea that anything is fair in politics, and when a sick man stands in their way they are going to turn his illness to their advantage if they can.

It may be politics, but it is downright brutality, all the same. It is heartless and cowardly, and is as unmanly as anything could be. Mr. Blaine may die or recover; he may linger a mere wreck or he may regain his former strength, but in any event the course of some of his republican opponents will be remembered to their disadvantage and shame. The American people love fair play, and they have no sympathy with a warfare upon a helpless invalid, who is struggling for his life.

A Gift to the State.

More fortunate than other southern states, Georgia has a chance to get a confederate veterans' home for nothing.

The valuable building and grounds near Atlanta, offered as a gift to the state for a soldiers' home, will, in the course of twenty-five years, be worth a large sum of money—say $350,000 or $500,000.

If the gift is accepted, the money annually expended in keeping up the home will come back when the state disposes of the property. If it is not accepted, the gift goes back to the donors, and the state will, very likely, in the course of two or three years, go to the expense of building a veterans' home at an expense that can now be avoided.

The matter rests with the legislature. If this gift is declined, and the state refuses to take care of her needy veterans when she can do so without cost, it will be the most singular and inexplicable thing that has ever occurred in our annals. As a rule, states and nations are willing to take care of their old soldiers and foot the bill. To refuse, when they can do it without expense, would be an unheard-of thing.

Why Criticise Mr. Cleveland?

It seems that the democratic objections to Mr. Cleveland are not confined to his attitude on the silver question. The democrats of Warren county, Mississippi, met in Vicksburg on the 7th of July, and in the course of its proceedings, passed the following resolution:

During the pendency of the force bill in the fifty-first congress, when the fate of the south hung trembling in the balance, we had the right to expect that Grover Cleveland, who had been so honored and admired by our people, would give his powerful assistance to our democratic leaders in their heroic struggle to defeat it. His failure to lift his voice in our behalf has satisfied us that he was totally indifferent to the dangers with which we were threatened.

We have long been expecting some such declaration as this from southern democrats, and its appearance now merely verifies a prediction, made when the force bill was pending, that the earnest democrats of the country would be sure sooner or later to resent the indifference Mr. Cleveland manifested during the campaign which culminated in the election of last November, and his failure to oppose in a public and definite way the efforts of the republican conspirators to fasten the infamous force bill on the south.

Nevertheless, as we pointed out at the time, such criticisms are calculated to do injustice to Mr. Cleveland. He is undoubtedly a democrat, but he is not a partisan; indeed, we doubt if he could be called in strict terms a party man. This was shown not less by his failure to remove 6,000 republicans who were holding office at the close of his administration than by his failure to support the democratic candidate in the mayoralty contest in New York, a contest which was so important that all the prominent southern newspapers made an earnest effort in behalf of the democratic ticket.

Moreover, when this campaign was going on—when the force bill was pending—Mr. Cleveland was a private citizen, and he had paid all claims the democratic party may have had on him by giving the country a clean, decent and thoroughly honest administration. The honors were even, and the ex-president possibly did not feel like entering into a contest in which so much partisanship was displayed.

The World Does the Fair Thing.

The New York World, having satisfied itself that there is no yellow fever in Brunswick, has come out in a straightforward way contradicting the sensational reports previously published in its columns. It has done more. Recognizing the justice of the request made by the citizens of Brunswick, it has agreed to furnish the name of the author of the reports.

It is gratifying to find that The World is willing to hear the other side of the question and print the facts of the case. As THE CONSTITUTION has stated several times since this matter came up, there has not been a single case of yellow fever in Brunswick this year, nor is there the slightest reason to believe that there will be one. Thousands of travelers and pleasure-seekers have visited and passed through the city this season, and thousands more are coming. It is a flourishing seaport, with an exceptionally fine health record, and the absurd yellow fever rumors published in The World naturally excited considerable indignation. The fact that our contemporary has made full amends in a manner that indicates its desire to do justice to all concerned in the matter makes it plain that it was not the intention of this widely circulated newspaper to wantonly injure anybody.

Not a Southern Outrage.

All the stories, real and imaginary, told in the northern newspapers about the murderous proclivities of the southern colonels fade into insignificance by the side of a little item of news from Wilkesbarre, Pa.

As the story goes, an old gentleman stepped up to the bar and ordered a drink. An acquaintance sitting in the room intimated that he was very unsociable in not inviting him to have a glass. Words ensued, and in the quarrel that followed the old gentleman was killed.

The victim lost his life simple because he did not offer to treat his friend. Of course this deplorable incident causes the northern papers to denounce the American custom of treating, and the point is made that such a tragedy would not have occurred in Europe where it is a common thing to see a man take a drink in the presence of a crowd of friends without inviting anybody to join him.

It will also strike even the casual reader that this causeless murder occurred in Pennsylvania, and not in South Carolina. That much-slandered individual, Colonel Carter, of Cartersville, had no hand in the fracas. The affair took place in a northern town, in a state which plumes itself upon its morality, civilization and law and order.

It is pretty rough when a man cannot order a single toddy without being shot down by a thirsty acquaintance who has not been invited up to the bar. When our northern contemporaries are lamenting the lawlessness of the south they should pay some attention to the Wilkesbarre episode, and use it to point a moral that will apply to certain social conditions and customs in their section.

Judicial Autocracy.

Just before the recent electrocution in New York, Judge Wallace, of the federal circuit court, was reported as saying that if the counsel for any of the condemned murderers should seek to secure another delay he would be disbarred.

This was about as arbitrary and unreasonable as the conduct of the Boston judge who refused to hear General Butler argue a motion for a new trial, and had him forcibly ejected from the courtroom.

There is occasionally a disposition on the part of some judges to stretch their brief authority too far. They show that they are ignorant of the letter of the law, and not in sympathy with its spirit. They forget that they are the servants of the people, and that they are neither lawmakers nor dictators.

The defendant in a criminal case is entitled to every delay that the law gives him, whether it is in the shape of a continuance, a motion for a new trial, or a writ of habeas corpus, and the judge who wrongfully denies him these rights or endangers them by threatening or bulldozing his counsel, is unfit to sit on the bench, and deserves to be removed.

Fortunately there are not many American lawyers who will submit to these eccentric judicial freaks. The true lawyer will do his duty to his client at all hazards. If he fails in this regard he is unworthy to remain in the profession.

The Governor's Interview.

It is well known that Governor Northen has the improvement of our school system much at heart, and has given a great deal of thought to the subject. His interview shows that he has not labored in vain. The conclusion he reaches is one likely to be reached by most of those who seriously study the problem of providing a school fund adequate to the needs of the state. Experience plainly points the way to a combination of general and local taxation, in which local taxation will eventually predominate.

THE CONSTITUTION discussed this question at some length last fall, when the people were looking the candidates in the face. We had occasion to refer to many of the benefits of a system of local taxation in connection with the school fund, and we laid especial stress on the value of the stimulus which always comes from local control as it is in the cities. We have only to pass from the country to the town to see the difference between poor schools and good schools. This difference is coexistant with state schools and local schools. Those which depend entirely on the state for funds are, as a rule, inferior, and those which supplement general with local funds are, as a rule, superior.

When the community bears the burden and assumes control, the moral effect is invaluable. Where the state bears the whole burden, and the state alone is responsible, there is not that support of the school management which it would get if the community shared the burden, the control and the responsibility. There are few men who would extol the common schools. On the other hand, there are few of the cities that are not proud of their school systems. There is the difference between a system dependent entirely on the bounty of the state and a system supported largely by local taxation. It is the difference between failure and success.

The governor points out another important advantage—the stimulus of rivalry. One county, as he says, would become a shining light in educational matters, and the adjoining counties would follow. This spirit has done much in building up the school systems of our cities and towns. First the cities, Atlanta, Savannah, Macon and Augusta, established public schools, then came the larger towns with city airs, and then all the towns followed. Now the villages are doing the same thing, and communities of less than one thousand inhabitants will ask this legislature to give them school laws.

Our constitution provides for the application of this system to the rural districts, and the times seem to demand a consideration of the matter. Dr. DeJarnette's apparently hard questions come at an opportune time, for they bring to the attention of the public a resource which has long been overlooked.

We commend the governor's interview to serious consideration, and we hope the subject of local taxation for school purposes will be discussed in every county. It is a subject not unattended with difficulty, in some localities especially, but every measure that is worth anything comes hedged about with difficulties. It is the part of practical wisdom to seize the good principle and apply it in such manner as will overcome the obstacles.

In this case it ought not to be hard to make the most of our resources. Fortunately we have the light of experience in other states, where local taxation has been tried with eminent success. The best systems of the country are built upon it, and we have only to profit by experience.

IN NEW YORK people who attempt suicide have to go to prison. It seems to be a great crime not to succeed in this business.

A NEW YORK girl has swallowed a fifty-cent piece, and it may be said that the hoarding of coin has begun.

DID THE good people of New York expect one little law would prevent the newspapers from giving the details of executions? If so, the good people should take a night off and sit up with the boys to see how the thing is done.

INGALLS SAYS the democrtic majority in the next house will beat the democratic party. Ingalls has been so badly whacked himself that he sees nothing but defeat in the air.

EDITORS WHO advocate the republican theory of finance should pause and reflect before they characterize the Farmers' Alliance as undemocratic.

WAS THERE any fun in the chase of the Itata? No doubt it has cost the people more than it came to.

OLD UNCLE BLAIR is still drawing his salary as minister to China. The ardor with which he does this is truly republican.

WHEN HARRISON appointed Fred Douglass to office he thought he was appointing a negro. But he was mistaken. A negro is a black man. Douglass is neither black nor white.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER says: "In an address delivered at Lexington, Ky., a few days ago, Senator Daniel had occasion to refer to the race question, and expressed his views on it as follows: 'John Smith stood on the shores of the Atlantic, and looking over 3,000 miles of water on one side and 3,000 miles of land covered with Indians and tomahawks on the other, said: "This race problem is a troublesome one." History tells the story. The future will settle the present race problem.' This is very Hugoesque, and would be very convincing if the African were an Indian; but he is not. There are a great many more of his race in America than there were Indians and tomahawks together in John Smith's time, and his tribe is still increasing. The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche thinks there is a good deal of 'philosophy' in what Senator Daniel said, but there is a great deal more in what an old colored woman, at one of the Georgia railway stations, said to a northern tourist who remarked to her that 'there is a very general idea up north that the negro race is dying out.' Aunt Dinah replied: 'I's 'fraid dat's too true, honey, too true. Only las' week ole Uncle Pomp, wot use to belong to General Washington, fell down det, right in his tracks; an' ole Aunt Chloe, wot gev a drink er water to General Lafayette, she's gone, too; an' I knows two mor' wot's sick. Yes, honey, I don't know wot 'ud become of th' col'd race if it wasn't that mos' of us wot's livin' has fifteen or twenty childrens apiece.'"

IT IS the fashion to admire the writing of Pierre Soti, but he is simply a gilded pagan. Despite his culture, he wrote as only a fool could have written when he penned these words: "There is no God, there is no morality; in all that we have been taught to respect, nothing exists. Life is passing, and from life it is logical to ask the most enjoyment possible while waiting for the final catastrophe of death. My rule of conduct is to do what pleases me in spite of morality, in spite of social conventionalities. I believe in nothing, in no one; I have no faith, no hope."

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS sounds a timely note of encouragement when it says that a period of depression cannot last forever. The sun will shine as brightly as of old, the birds will sing and the flowers will bloom, and the end of the world will seem as far off as ever. Hard times will pass away, and good times will come. Then, in turn, depression will come again, and so on for all time to come. This is too big and fruitful a country to be completely ruined. There will be seasons of prosperity and misfortune. We must take what comes, and make the best of it.

Always Progressive.

From The Dublin, Ga., New Era.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has ordered the finest and most rapid printing press ever put up in the south. THE CONSTITUTION is always progressive.

THE GEORGIA PRESS.

Will Wynne is doing some excellent paragraphing on The Fort Valley Leader.

The old hand press is being relegated to the rear. The editors are getting rich enough to afford perfecting presses now.

THE MEANEST YET.

Irate Subscriber—I demand to see the editor. Where is he?

Printer—He's in the loft. The citizens tarred and feathered him last night.

I. S.—Yes, and that's just what I want to see him about. The tar belonged to me, and I want the editor to pay for it.

The Chattanooga News has just issued a splendid anniversary edition, consisting of thirty-two pages. The paper is finely illustrated, and displays great energy and ability in its various departments.

The Senoia Enterprise-Gazette celebrated the Fourth by setting out an illuminated edition. The Gazette is a new paper, but it has an enterprising manager.

The Jackson Herald is now run as an alliance sheet. This week's issue of the paper contains the valedictory of Messrs. Craig and Williamson, and the salutatory of the Holder brothers.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

The jolly Georgia editors
Gook times in life will see,
And so will all their creditors
When silver shall be free.

The Cumming Clarion, noting the success of a brother editor, says that a man possesses great faith to get married and buy a newspaper all in one week.

The editor of The Pulaski Recorder is candid. He writes: "It is not in our power to marry any one, but only wish that it was, for there are some few in our town that are so anxious. Sorry for you. Try again."

Editor T. B. Fuller, of The Abbeville Times, is visiting in Virginia and writing interesting letters to his paper.

The weekly editors will be here in full force on the 13th instant. It will probably be the best annual meeting of the association ever held in the state.

GOSSIP IN THE STATE.

The Baxley Banner, referring to the fact that a bill will be introduced in the legislature to establish and organize a new judicial circuit, to be composed of certain counties taken from the Brunswick, Oconee and Middle circuits, says:

"Appling county will probably be the central county, but few things are more sadly needed than the formation of some plan by which the legal rights of our fellow citizens can be adjudicated. By reference to the records of the superior court it can be seen that there are cases there which have been pending for year after year, and there is no estimating the immense cost that may accrue simply from one unlitigated case. To organize this new judicial circuit would not increase the taxes of any one 1 cent, and for the good of our common country let's have the circuit. Our representative and the representatives from all adjacent counties, so far as I am informed, favor the bill."

Lucindy Millsap, a colored woman near Conyers, Ga., still wishes information of her two brothers, London and Anderson Bass, who ran away with General Sherman's army in 1864. London Bass was totally blind and was led off to Atlanta, Ga., during the seige of that place, by his brother Anderson, making the remarkable trip through the woods and swamps alone, going in the direction of the union artillery. Northern papers, and any papers wishing to do a kind act to a poor colored woman, will please copy.

The Americus Times-Recorder makes the following predictions, and wants them "pasted up for future reference:"

"L. F. Livingston will be the next governor of Georgia.

"D. C. N. Burkhalter will be the next state senator from this district.

"Both of Sumter's representatives in the next house will be alliancemen."

The Savannah News relates an amusing incident, at what ordinarily is a most sad and solemn occasion. A colored funeral was on its way to the cemetery. When opposite the Central railroad depot the hearse driver pulled up and got off his box. He walked to the chief mourner's carriage and had a few minutes conversation with the occupants. Presently a man with a pile of crepe wrapped around his hat alighted, and he and the hearse driver walked across the street to a saloon. They both came out wiping their mouths with handkerchiefs. The mourner returned to his carriage, the hearse driver climbed back upon his box and the funeral proceeded on its way to the cemetery. The scene was witnessed by a crowd of people, many of whom thought the corpse had regained life and they were anxiously awaiting to see the opening of the coffin.

Swainsboro Pine Forest: "Our representatives, E. W. Lane and W. R. Kemp, left for Atlanta Monday, as the legislature convenes, to look after the interest of our county and district. They think more good laws will be enacted for the people than for many years past. Dr. Lane has introduced a bill to equalize taxation."

There is trouble brewing in Madison county. The Danielsville Monitor says:

"Is this the beginning of the 1,000 years that the devil is to be turned loose to do as he pleases? If it is not, then some of his disciples are preparing the people for his advent. Recent developments along the edges of this county are truly shocking. Reform must come, and the righteous and fearless must take the lead. Moral cowards and policy Christians are worthless in a movement for reform. The people only wait for some one to lead."

The case of Captain George W. Pearce, who is now in jail at Canton, for killing Charles Edwards in that county as far back as 1865, has attracted considerable attention. For twenty-six years Mr. Pearce has been living in Texas. In his community he stands high and has made a useful citizen. His friends and neighbors did him the honor to elect him to the last gubernational convention of the state. But Mr. Pearce is now in Canton jail awaiting his trial. He has a host of friends and has received many expressions of sympathy from the people of Cherokee, and the general desire seems to be that, if consistent with the law, he be discharged and allowed to return to his family and friends in Texas, who, together with himself, are the sufferers in this matter.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card from Professor McCandless.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—Editor Constitution: I have just learned that parties interested in selling a large tract of phosphate land in Florida are using my name, claiming that I have been on the property, taken samples, analyzed them and thought highly of the property. This is not so. I have never been on the property and know nothing whatever about it, either good or bad. I have made one analysis of rock taken from the property by other parties. This sample was high grade rock, but an analysis is simply an analysis, and does not commit the chemist to an endorsement of the property from which the sample was taken.

I have made a number of analyses of samples for other companies, but they were simply certificates that the samples brought me were of good quality, and were by no means an endorsement of the properties from which they came. I could only certify to that by going on the ground and making a careful examination. Respectfully,
JOHN M. MCCANDLESS.

The Confederate Soldiers' Home.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—A year or two before his death, Henry W. Grady and other patriotic citizens of Atlanta, conceived the idea of a home for the old and helpless veteran soldiers of Georgia.

Mr. Grady entered into this noble work with all the ardour of his enthusiastic soul. Others soon caught the spirit, and warmed up to the aid of this most commendable purpose. The first thousand dollars was contributed to the soldiers' home from a gentleman in New York. This was followed by several subscriptions of a thousand dollars each from wealthy gentlemen in Atlanta. Then many citizens of Atlanta and other parts of the state subscribed smaller amounts to build the home for the old soldiers.

When a considerable sum had been raised, a board of trustees, consisting of thirty of the best men, and from different parts of the state, was elected, who purchased 120 acres of land in sight of the city of Atlanta, selected a beautiful site on an eminence surrounded by a grove of majestic forest trees. An architect was employed, a suitable plan designed, and a contract for the building was let. The result is that an imposing wooden structure has been erected, containing sixty-severn rooms, spacious halls and delightful verandas, making a grand and convenient home for the old soldiers.

A street car line has been extended to the very doors of the home. Drives have been graded through the grounds, orchards have been planted. A force pump now throws the water from a clear spring, up into lofty towers, which is conducted thence into convenient parts of the building. Laundry and bathrooms have been arranged, and the most convenient pantry and safes. A splendid range and boiler, and complete outfit of cooking apparatus stands in the roomy kitchen ready for use (a present), a heating arrangement has also been put in the building (a present), both presents from parties in other states; a nice organ (a present from an Atlanta firm), and parties from another state offered to put in a gas plant worth $2,000. The last gift, perhaps, is lost by the delay of the last legislature to accept the property, besides a crop on the land and a year to the old soldiers.

This valuable property is all paid for, nor has a single encumbrance. During the last legislature the whole outfit was tendered by the trustees as a gift to the state of Georgia, with the single condition that the state accept and agree to take care of her old and helpless soldiers for a period of twenty-five years, and after the expiration of that time the property should belong to the state to dispose of as she thought proper.

A bill was introduced in the house to that effect and was referred to the finance committee, where it seems to have nodded a few times and finally, just before the adjournment of the body, to have dropped off on the table into a dead sleep, and if, like Rip Van Winkle, it shall ever awake again, can but rub its eyes and discover that much valuable time has been lost.

This property, so nobly offered as a gift to the state of Georgia, is today worth $100,000, and the best real estate men say at the expiration of the twenty-five years it will be worth from three hundred thousand to half a million dollars.

It is also estimated that an average of $10,000 per annum for the twenty-five years, or $250,000 in the aggregate, will be sufficient to conduct the home through the period named. Of course, the largest amount would be required the first half of the time, as in the last half their numbers would greatly diminish, and the last years there would be few, if a single one left.

Thus it will be seen, the proposition is a clear and incontrovertible one; that the state, in accepting this valuable gift from the donors, is presented the opportunity to care for her old soldiers by the mere loan of the money, with the absolute certainty of having the entire principal reimbursed, and the probability is that not only will the interest be returned in the end, but a handsome profit on the investment.

Every state, north and south, with but one or two exceptions, have their homes for their old soldiers, and have secured them by an outlay of money, and still the great state of Georgia hesitates when she is offered the singular opportunity to provide for her old veterans without cost.

The adjourned session of the legislature is in session. What will they do with the home? This is the question. Much valuable time has already been lost. If they refuse to accept the noble gift, there is but one legitimate course left to the trustees—to sell the property and return the proceeds to the contributors.

Can the bill longer sleep in the committee room? Will it not be awakened from its long sleep on that committee table? Will it not be sent back to the house for a hearing? Will the people never know who are its friends and its foes? If there are reasons why this seemingly noble work should die, let the people hear the reasons. If there is argument why the home should not be received by the state, let it be ventilated. Let the people hear. Let the silence be broken.

Paper Bags for Confederate Widows.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—When congress gave so many millions a year to the widow, children and soldiers of the United States, it was given as pensions and not as charity; when the legislature of Georgia voted to her confederate widows a pension each of $100 a year she did not ask them to receive it as charity; nor do I think that she would give into the hands of any charitable institution the distribution of the same that has been appropriated to this cause.

The widows of confederates are generally poor women; at least give them an opportunity of preserving their self-respect.

A pension is at all times honorable, and some of the first women of the United States have not thought it beneath their dignity to receive one. The word pension itself conveys the idea of compensation for services rendered; the word charity has an entire different signification. If the idea advanced in these columns on the 9th instant signed "Confederate Widow" to which I am referring, could be maintained for a moment, would it not be a most expensive method of disbursing charity? Think of that large sum being placed in the hands of a charitable institution to be dispensed throughout the length and breadth of the land; the number of heads of departments to be paid, the number of agents, the bookkeepers, the secretaries, and others to go around to hunt up the worthy ones whom they might think needy enough to receive this charity, and think of the number of weights and measures to be supplied, and above all, the number of innumerable paper bags that it would require for these widows in which to take home their rations.

We are growing feeble, and we are tired, our limbs are tottering, and we cannot take long walks to supply stations to take home our paper bag rations; the days have fallen upon us when even "the weight of the grasshopper is a burden."

No, confederate widows do not want a home of charity, nor will one be needed when Georgia has given the $100 a year which will enable them to live in comparative comfort and independence. Is not this the object of the bill? Yes, and I feel, and am sure that our noble state of Georgia can and will take care of her confederate widows, nor will she allow them to be banded in one common herd of paupers to receive their mite from the hands of those who desire to get cheap reputation for themselves at the expense of the ones who have as a rule the same intelligence, and in fact more, in the line of economy and self-denial, and for years have struggled to maintain their self-respect and pride of their lost cause, with patience and, in many instances, deprivation and I respectfully request the legislature, if such a bill should be offered, to give the women who know what it is to be a confederate widow, a chance to present their views to that honorable body by giving due notice of the same.
CONFEDERATE WIDOW.

CHAT ABOUT ATLANTA.

From The Augusta Evening News.

The good ladies of the Flower Mission in Atlanta have put up contribution boxes in various portions of the city for the purpose of buying ice for the poor. This is one of the greatest charities, in a small way, that has been put on foot in that city, and no doubt will succeed.

From The Campbell County, Ga., Standard.

While in Atlanta Sunday night we undertook to attend church, and after several efforts finally did get there. After inquiring of five different persons, and two of them on Whitehall street and within a few yards of Trinity church, we managed to reach that house of worship. Atlanta is a great place. Rev. Dr. Lewis preached a splendid sermon, and we were amply paid for our trouble in finding his church.

Not Everything Taken.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

So they have found another half a million dollars missing. Well, what of it? Isn't the city hall still there? And doesn't the statehouse remain? Has anybody gotten away with the statute of G. W. in front of the time-honored relic of revolutionary days? Isn't Memorial hall still out in the park? The park itself remains. Nobody has yet carried off the foundation stone of the Washington monument, laid nigh on to sixty years ago. The people of Philadelphia are in no mood to be surprised at anything either the mayor's experts, the committee of councils, the attorney general of the state, or anybody else is likely to find out. It is a poor sort of day, indeed, when a new and disreputable chapter is not added to the story of the great crime of today. But let us all keep cool while the earth remains firm under our feet.

How He Made His Money.

From The New York Ledger.

"Years ago," writes Mr. James Payn, "I knew a gentleman who settled in the south and became so popular in his neighborhood that even the county families' condescended to visit him. They could never discover how he made his money, but were satisfied by his solemn assurance that it was not in trade. Nothing could exceed the ordinary gravity of his demeanor, which indeed, caused him to be placed on the commission of the peace; but now and then, without any apparent provocation, he would burst into such a laugh as no one ever heard before, except in one place. Where they could have heard it puzzled the county families for five-and-twenty years; but at last he was betrayed unconsciously by his own grandchild, who, after a visit to a traveling circus, innocently exclaimed:

"'Why, grandpa laughs like a clown!"

A Competent Witness.

From Judge.

Miss Snowball—Mister Johnsing, I seen your wife dis aft'noon. She wuz shakin' a table-clof on de front po'ch.

Mr. Johnsing—Dat wuzn't a table-clof, it wuz my duster.

Miss Snowball—How did you know dat?

Mr. Johnsing—I wuz in it!

What Does the Queen Think?

From The Detroit Free Press.

It would be interesting to know whether more than fifty years of royalty have made the queen so oblivious to private matters as to cause her to regard the recent scandal as simply a matter involving the public position of her son. The average American mother would have had a tearful time over the personal element of the case.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

BLACKMORE.—Mr. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Donne," writes to a friend upon this side of the sea: "Anything more absurd than our novelistic portrait of the yankee could scarcely be produced. I know many American gentlemen; not one of them differs from us, except that, as a rule, they are more intelligent."

EUGENIE.—Empress Eugenie has taken up the children of the late Prince Napoleon as a part solace for the great grief and loneliness which fill her life. The children of the Prince Napoleon claim her affection, first because her son made Prince Victor his heir, and second, because her bereavements have made it necessary for her to seek consolation somewhere.

BUTLER.—When General Ben Butler went to war he took his wife with him and in "Butler's Book" will appear the following compliment to her: Thus I bad the advange over most of my brother commanding generals in the field in having an adviser, faithful and true, clear-headed, conscientious and conservative, whose conclusions could always be trusted. In the mere military movements, although she took full note, she never interfered by a suggestion, for in regard to them I relied upon the opinions of my valued, accomplished and efficient staff.

JEFFERSON.—An extremely interesting find has been made on Joseph Jefferson's estate at Buzzard's Bay, where the workmen dug up the skeleton of a prehistoric giant, having one eye set in the center of an enormous skull. Perhaps the skeleton is that of an original cyclops. At any rate it is not the first valuable find Mr. Jefferson has made in his acres.

VERNE.—Jules Verne published his first novel when he was thirty-five years old. Since then he has written an average of two books a year, and is now the author of sixty volumes of more or less fascinating interest. Writing a book with Verne is a work of prodigious toil. Before putting a single line to paper he mentally prepares all his material, makes his maps, lays out his routes and reflects upon his work for months. Then when the story has been written he corrects it at least ten times before giving the final proofs to the printer.

PICKED UP IN THE CORRIDORS.

"We want Savannah and Brunswick in congressional districts," said Senator [illegible] terday, "for the sufficient reason that [illegible] gressman can look after the [illegible] cities. The cities are naturally rivals, [illegible] wants its harbor looked after in the [illegible] harbor bill. It is impossible for [illegible] no matter who he be, to be [illegible] impartial between the two. [illegible] wick people have no personal or [illegible] cal interests to serve other than [illegible] said. To get a sufficient population [illegible] new district we have to go so far up [illegible] that Glynn county will have no [illegible] There are several counties in the [illegible] trict with more population than Glynn [illegible] upper counties, in the matter of [illegible] will absolutely control the coast [illegible] certainly cannot be accused of having [illegible] cal axes to grind."

Senator Williams, who represents the [illegible] district, says: "My constituents will [illegible] with Brunswick in or out of the Savannah [illegible] gressional district. The adoption of [illegible] will suit us. I fancy, though, [illegible] the necessary rearrangement of the other [illegible] in order to make a new district for [illegible] will make the trouble, if there is going to [illegible] Anyhow, we expect to be satisfied when [illegible] it goes."

"The sudden passage of the Twenty [illegible] morning in the senate, out of its regular [illegible] and without notice to the other side," [illegible] Fleming, of Richmond, "was not courteous, [illegible] but discussion would not have altered the [illegible] We can only submit to the order, [illegible] the best grace possible. The [illegible] an expensive piece of quackery, [illegible] like cutting off a man's head to cure the [illegible] ache. It will not help the farmer, but [illegible] money harder to get. It will injure the [illegible] interests of the state, especially [illegible] and loan associations through which [illegible] now buying their homes instead of [illegible] It will impair the market value of all [illegible] hereafter on railroad and other [illegible] prises, as they almost invariably [illegible] penses of collection in case of [illegible] Various devices will be resorted to [illegible] avoidance of the effect of the [illegible] prices will be increased to meet the [illegible] The bill will stand on the statute book [illegible] petual witness to impeach the wisdom [illegible] claim the folly of the statesmen who [illegible]

"My country is the only section in the [illegible] said Senator Candler, "which has a [illegible] turnpike roads. When they were [illegible] grade was fixed at no more of a rise than [illegible] in twelve. For a violation of this provision [illegible] many of these charters were forfeited. [illegible] want the charters renewed with power [illegible] judge of the superior court to fix the [illegible] when granted, it is expected that the [illegible] will turn over the road to the county, which [illegible] collect such tolls as are levied. This [illegible] true, a sort of private road controlled by the [illegible] lic, but it seems to us the only way in which [illegible] can have and maintain the necessary [illegible] over our hills and mountains."

"The general judiciary committee's [illegible] for Senator Warren's resolution," said [illegible] Ellington, "does not conflict with the one introduced today. The committee's substitute [illegible] authorizes inquiry into freight and passenger [illegible] rates. I go much further and ask for a [illegible] investigation of all the actings and doings of [illegible] railroads so that any violation of this [illegible] or of the law of which they have been guilty [illegible] be brought to light and dealt with as we [illegible] think it ought to be. I intend to go to the bottom of the matter if I can."

"My bill to reduce the appropriation for [illegible] year's encampment," said Senator O'Neal, "was intended to force some action on the part of [illegible] think, if the companies are willing to waive [illegible] that there may be another week's encampment [illegible] yet. Opponents of the Fleming bill say that [illegible] the senate say they will vote enough money for [illegible] another week if next year's appropriation is not [illegible] ranged satisfactory to them. It was understood [illegible] that those of us who favored another encampment were not able to show where the [illegible] $25,000 had gone. There ought to have been [illegible] of particulars of the expenditure as near as possible."

"The bill establishing a board of equalization [illegible] each county," said Senator Lane, "is to pass. Property ought to be assessed at its value. I have seen so much undervaluation when I make my returns to the tax receiver I make a list of my property, throw it down [illegible] table and tell the tax receiver to put his own valuation on it and I'll stand to it. Property in my county (Emanuel) is not as high as it is here, but taxpayers got to valueing it so low that the grand jury said no land should be assessed at less than two dollars an acre. Well, the next time I made my returns there was a man who wanted to return his land at $1 an acre. The tax receiver wouldn't take it. Then the man said he'd have it appraised, and he selected two neighbors he had with him, and they returned it at a dollar, and he stood ready to do the same by them. Yes, sir, I want a law that won't let the taxes on those that make honest returns."

Senators Warren, Johnson and Terrell, committee of the general judiciary [illegible] appointed to consult Governor Northen [illegible] the Appling registration bill now on file, [illegible] though its place is on the senate calendar, had an interview with the governor, but [illegible] come to no conclusion as to what ought be done.

Legislators from the third, fifth and [illegible] gressional districts held meetings at the [illegible] yesterday to consider how the new apportionment should be made. There was a general exchange of views, but no conclusions were reached.

The senate committee on agriculture met yesterday afternoon, but passed over the [illegible] before them.

Governor Northen offered a reward of [illegible] terday for the delivery to the sheriff of [illegible] county of John W. Gilpin, charged with murder in that county, on July 8th, of Charles Gore.

Commissioner Bradwell, upon invitation of L. Peek and others, will address an alliance meeting ten miles from Conyers today on current matters. He will return this evening.

Why Johnny Didn't Graduate.

From The Sommerville Journal.

"Define millennium, Johnny," said the school teacher in the last half of the last hour of the last day of school.

"The millennium, said Johnny promptly, the time when it will be vacation all the time and there won't be any old school books around to ask little boys fool questions."

Wanted Him to Cut His Chin.

From Jury.

"You shafe yourself?" asked the barber.

"Yes."

"I thought so. You cut your chin. I cut my chin."

"So I see," returned the victim. "I would, because it isn't particularly [illegible]

The Range.

From Judge.

Mrs. Dimling—I wish you would tell me the difference between a fiddler, a violinist and a virtuoso.

Dimling—I will. A fiddler plays for [illegible] a violinist gets $5 for an evening's work, a virtuoso receives $50 for one piece.

Feminine Amenities.

From The New York Weekly.

Mr. Nicefellow—I am told that Miss [illegible] never wears the same dress twice.

Miss De Pink (rival belle)—Yes, that is true. I understand she has a different set of [illegible] every day in the week.

The Prince and the Police.

From The Baltimore Herald.

Prince George, of Greece, will visit New York and retributive dismay will settle like a [illegible] pall on Gotham's "finest," for he is the Hercules who clubbed a Japanese policeman into insensibility.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Forecast for Georgia: Fair; slightly warmer; northeast winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—7 a. m.—Barometer, 30.13; thermometer, 65; dew point, 61; wind, northeast; velocity, 12; cloudless.

7 p. m.—Barometer, 30.12; thermometer, 84; dew point, 54; wind, northeast; velocity, 6; cloudless.

Maximum thermometer, 79; minimum thermometer, 66.

UP IN THE CO

Savannah and Brunswick
l districts," said Senator
the sufficient reason that
n look after the interests
ities are naturally rivals
bor looked after in the
It is impossible for any
who he be, to be
etween the two. We
ple have no personal
s to serve other than
get a sufficient population
we have to go so far up
ounty will have no influence
veral counties in the present
re population than Glynn
es, in the matter of
y control the coast counties
not be accused of having any
rind."

illiams, who represents the
: "My constituents will
ck in or out of the Savannah
strict. The adoption of
us. I fancy, though,
rearrangement of the other
nake a new district for
trouble, if there is going to
xpect to be satisfied while

en passage of the Twitty
the senate, out of its regular
notice to the other side," said
Richmond, "was not
n would not have altered the
nly submit to the defeat
grace possible. The
ve piece of quackery,
ff a man's head to cure the
not help the farmer, but only
to get. It will injure the
he state, especially mutual
ciations through which
their homes instead of paying
the market value of all
railroad and other business
y almost invariably provide
collection in case of
vices will be resorted to
of the effect of the law
increased to meet the
stand on the statute book
s to impeach the wisdom
y of the statesmen who

y is the only section in the
Candler, "which has a
ls. When they were chartered
ed at no more of a rise than
or a violation of this provision
e charters were forfeited.
rters renewed with power
superior court to fix the
d, it is expected that the
r the road to the county, which
olls as are levied. This
f private road controlled by
ms to us the only way in
maintain the necessary
and mountains."

ral judiciary committee's
Warren's resolution," said
oes not conflict with the one
The committee's substitute
quiry into freight and
much further and ask for a
of all the actings and
hat any violation of their
w of which they have been
ht and dealt with as the
t to be. I intend to go to
atter if I can."

reduce the appropriation for
pment," said Senator O'Neal,
ce some action on the
companies are willing to wait
y be another week's encroachments
y they will vote enough money
if next year's appropriation
factory to them. It was understood
us who favored another week
ere not able to show where
one. There ought to have been
s of the expenditure as near as

stablishing a board of equalization
," said Senator Lane, "is
rty ought to be assessed at its
e seen so much undervaluation
my returns to the tax receiver
f my property, throw it down
ll the tax receiver to put it
it and I'll stand to it. Prof.
Emanuel) is not as high as it
payers got to valueing it so
y said no land should be returned
dollars an acre. Well, the way
e my returns there was a man
turn his land at $1 an acre,
wouldn't take it. Then the man
appraised, and he selected two
had with him, and they returned
nd he stood ready to do the
ir, I want a law that won't
those that make honest returns

arren, Johnson and Terrell,
f the general judiciary committee
consult Governor Northen
egistration bill now on file at
ace is on the senate calendar
view with the governor, but
conclusion as to what ought

from the third, fifth and ninth
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(rival belle)—Yes, that is
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WEATHER REPO

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rmometer, 79 m

THE ELKS' DILEMMA.

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE ATLANTA LODGE IS IN TROUBLE

Said That It Has Been Decided to Break Up Their Present Headquarters—Cause of the Present State of Affairs.

All is not peace with the Elks.

For some time there have been rumors of crisis in Elk affairs and for some days a rumor has been abroad to the effect that the lodge might disband.

The members of the lodge won't talk, but some interesting gossip has leaked out of the lodgeroom.

The trouble began, so the story goes, with the change to the present handsome quarters in the Capitol block. Before that change, everything moved along swimmingly.

Too swimmingly, perhaps. For it was the rapid growth of the order that brought about a change.

The Elk Club has been one of the most attractive features of local Elkdom. The club has proved a drawing card, as it were, for the members, and when it was located on Alabama street this feature proved a source of decided profit.

The Elks outgrew their quarters there and went to new ones in the Capitol block —probably the finest in the south. After the club had been there some time, the attendance began to fall off. Nobody knew why, but the fact remained—it did fall off decidedly. And the club became an expense instead of a source of revenue.

One source of dissatisfaction, and one which has—so it is claimed—decided the Elks to seek new quarters, has been the elevator in the Capitol block. They claim it was agreed that the elevator was to run until midnight every night; that this has not been done; and that, in consequence, members have quit going to the rooms.

At any rate, the Elks are looking for new quarters. A committee appointed to look into the matter of a new location has been unable as yet to find a place that fills the requirements, although the search has been diligent.

Unless such a place is found it is not unlikely that the lodge will disband. At least, that's the talk.

"THE BLOODY THIRTIETH"

To Hold Its Annual Reunion at Douglasville July 31st.

The Thirtieth Georgia regiment, or, as it is called, "The Bloody Thirtieth," will hold its annual reunion at Douglasville on July 31st, next.

This regiment was commanded by ex-Governor Boynton, and took active part in some of the bloodiest engagements of the war, a large number of its members falling in the desperate engagement at Chickamauga.

The following call has been issued to the survivors by the president and secretary of the veterans.

The annual reunion of the Thirtieth Georgia regiment will be held at Douglasville, Ga., Friday, July 31, 1891. All survivors of the regiment are requested to attend. Reduced rates will be given by the railroads on the certificate plan. Don't fail to get a certificate from the agent when you purchase your ticket, and then you can get a reduced rate on returning. The management of the Georgia Pacific has consented to run the special morning train to Lithia Springs, to Douglasville on that day. Notice the schedules.

Clayton, Campbell, Fayette, Henry, Bibb, Douglas, Butts and Spalding papers will please copy this notice.

T. A. WARD, President.
A. J. ADAMSON, Secretary.

At the last reunion, which occurred at Stockbridge last year, a thrilling incident occurred. Colonel Marcus W. Beck, the present able young senator from the twenty-sixth district, was delivering an address. He spoke of the tragic death, at the post of duty, of two gallant color bearers while bearing aloft the colors of the bloody Thirtieth. In the thickest of the fight the brave color bearer was shot and fell lifeless, but before the flagstaff left his grasp one of his brave comrades, seeing that he was killed, sprang forward and bravely took his post. In less than a minute he, too, was shot and dropped dead at his post. Quick as thought another brave soldier grasped the flagstaff, and in the midst of a very storm of shot and shell bore it aloft in triumph.

"How," said Colonel Beck, "I would like to shake that brave soldier by the hand. But doubtless his bones lie bleaching on some far off battlefield, but if he is living I should like to shake his hand and look into his face—"

At this point the secretary of the survivors of the Thirtieth arose and said:

"You shall—you shall, sir. Here is that brave hero," at the same time leading forward Mr. Thomas E. Moore, a grizzled veteran.

There was a perfect storm of applause as Senator Beck not only shook him warmly by the hand, but wrapped him in the folds of the old battle flag.

It was a thrilling incident and will be long remembered by those who witnessed it.

LYNCH AND THE TAILORS.

They Never Speak as They Pass By—Mr. Lynch's Placards.

Mr. Jerry Lynch doesn't seem to be worried about the tailors' strike.

He says the tailors are bothered a great deal more than he, and are liable to worry a great deal more.

"There stands one now," he said yesterday, and there's a couple more. They spend a great deal of their time in watching me whether I am here at my store or anywhere else. I don't suppose though that they mean any harm in spite of what I've heard."

"At their meeting the other night they passed some resolutions by which any one of them that speaks to me will be fined five dollars. That's why I put up these signs."

The signs referred to are two big cards, one tacked on each side of the house. One reads: "Any man in my employ who speaks to or associates with a dynamiter will be fined $100, or a Mafia fifty dollars."

The other: "Home rule shop association is my motto."

HOME, SWEET HOME.

The Two Young Girls Leave Today—Sallie Patterson's Case.

Effie Ward and Clara Carpenter go home to Whitepath this morning.

Yesterday they were taken care of by the King's Daughters. The father of Miss Ward was telegraphed to, and in turn telegraphed to a friend here to bring his daughter home.

The girls are only too anxious to go, and say their first trip to Atlanta has made an impression upon them they will never forget. Whitepath, while prosy, is good enough for them.

Sallie Patterson was tried before Recorder Calhoun yesterday for occupying a portion of a house of ill fame. She was put under a fifty dollar bond to appear today, when the case will be concluded, bringing in the charge of enticing girls from home.

Nellie Train pleaded guilty to running a house of ill fame. She, too, will appear again today, and will answer to harboring young girls.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

The Great Piedmont Air-Line and the Washington Vestibuled Train.

The Washington Limited Pullman Vestibuled train, composed of Sleeping, Drawing room, Library, Smoking and Observation Cars, to Washington in nineteen hours, to New York in twenty-four hours. Elegant dining car service. Additional Atlanta to Washington, 86, which includes Pullman accommodations. Two other through trains without change between Atlanta and the National Capital. Through Pullman service to New York city on the night train. Connections and service unequaled.

The Vestibuled Limited leaves Atlanta daily at noon, city time. Ticket offices in union depot and No. 13 Kimball house.

op ed pg

COLONEL A. J. WEST,

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, GIVES FIGURES

About the Encampment Fund—He Shows Where the State's Appropriation Went and the Cause for the Shortage.

Colonel A. J. West, quartermaster general, has made up his figures showing how the military encampment appropriation was expended.

And the exhaustion of the fund is explained.

Colonel West has been hard at work getting his figures together, and while he has not yet been able to frame an official report he has succeeded in getting at a close estimate.

It is stated here that a large portion of the appropriation—the $25,000 for this year's encampment—is still in the hands of the state treasurer, awaiting the presentment of bills now due but not yet submitted.

It is for this reason, because transportation and other bills of the encampment have not been presented yet, that Colonel West is unable to make up his official report.

But to satisfy all parties he has gone to additional trouble in computing transportation and incidental expenses incurred and awaiting payment, and when seen by a reporter yesterday gave these figures.

To make the situation clear.

The state appropriated $50,000 for encampment purposes, $25,000 for this year and $25,000 for next year.

WHEN HE TOOK HOLD.

When Colonel West was appointed quartermaster general about three months ago, of this first $25,000 he was turned over $22,771.35 to prepare the encampment with.

And it is for this amount that he accounts.

What became of the $2,228.65 drawn from the appropriation before he was appointed and took charge, Colonel West does not know or trouble himself about.

This $2,228.65 was in all probability expended by the advisory board in visiting different sites offered for the encampment, and for other military purposes.

But to the $22,771.35 which was placed to Colonel West's account as quartermaster general, and which went through his hands.

The first draft on this fund was to pay for the encampment of cavalry at Savannah.

This cost $2,618.84—paid to Captain W. W. Gordon, commandant of the cavalry encampment.

ON HAND WHEN THE ENCAMPMENT BEGAN.

Which left on hand $19,600 at the beginning of the Chickamauga encampment, after several other incidental expenses had been deducted.

Added to this was the donation of the Chickamauga Land Company, which made a total of $24,600 with which to carry on the encampment:

Now this is Colonel West's estimate:

Per diem, first week	$ 3,041 25
Transportation, first week	4,000 00
Per diem, second week	2,990 00
Transportation, second week	3,750 00
Per diem, third week	2,520 00
Transportation, third week	1,800 00
Vouchers for construction of buildings, etc., at camp	5,389 57
Incidental bills	1,000 00
Making a total estimate of	$24,490 82
Which deducted from the $24,600 on hand at the outset, leaves an estimated balance of $109.18.	

The nominal balance, however, will be more than consumed meeting expenses incurred on account of services of Captain Field and Lieutenant Satterlee, clearing away tents and other incidentals.

WHAT THE INCIDENTALS WERE.

The incidental bills referred to above and put down at $1,000 are for necessary articles purchased for the camp. For instance, there was a flag, twelve boxes of tent pins, fourteen axes, eighteen brooms, eighteen rakes, sixteen shovels, 150 dressed tent floors and 2,000 feet of tent flooring, which all come under this item.

Colonel West was most painstaking and conscientious in his work, giving valuable time from his private business to it.

Colonel West not only does not receive any pay for his responsible work, but used his personal influence to economize for the state and make the encampment a success.

He took great pride in it, and but for the laxity of the advisory board, where the blame lies for the shortage in the appropriation, if blame can be attached anywhere, in providing a minimum but no maximum for the number of men who could enter camp with each company—the original programme would have been carried out with the highest success.

As has already been shown this was the cause of the present situation—at least one-fourth more men reporting in camp than was anticipated, running the per diem and mileage away beyond the estimate.

HE WAS ECONOMICAL.

Colonel West made thirteen trips from Atlanta to Chickamauga without the cost of a dollar to the state.

Through Colonel Gordon, of Savannah, he succeeded in getting the tents shipped to Savannah for the cavalry encampment there and back to Chickamauga, free of charge.

The plans and drawings for the camp buildings were also prepared gratis by a friend of Colonel West as a compliment to him.

Another item of expense was on account of the state's short supply of tents.

The adjutant general has in his control only 213 tents, and to provide even crowded accommodations for the men forty additional tents had to be rented from a firm in Columbus, O., at a cost of $6 each.

The encampment, from this showing, was evidently run as economically as possible.

Everybody connected with the management took interest and pride in it.

THE RAILROADS LIBERAL.

Colonel West states that the Central railroad furnished the 200,000 feet of lumber brought to build messhalls, kitchen, bathhouse, stables, benches and so forth, was secured at much below the regular cost, because the people were pulling for the permanent encampment, and that this lumber was transported from Cedartown to the grounds for just one-quarter regular freight rates by the Central railroad.

It was all done to make the encampment a success and secure the permanent location at Chickamauga.

The Chickamauga company carried their generosity even to small things—providing horses for the United States officers, and for the governor and his staff also, besides doing many other things that would have other wise cost the state dollars.

Quartermaster General West's estimates are very close. He made them after careful investigation of the number of miles traveled by each company and the number of men as shown by the morning reports of camp.

AN INTERSTATE DRILL.

The People of Macon Getting Up Purses for the Contests.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—A movement was started here this afternoon to get up the finest interstate prize drill that has ever been held anywhere.

The drill will embrace all branches of the service—infantry, cavalry and artillery—the first prize for the free-for-all drill being $5,000. This money will not be raised by calling on the citizens of Macon to any great extent but certain responsible parties of the city will put up the greater part of it themselves.

They will try to arrange this grand drill for April next, or May at furthest.

This will be a grand thing for Macon and their own Southern Cadets who will be sure to come in for some money, if not the first money.

Inducements will be offered which, it is expected, will bring crack drill teams from all over the United States to participate in it.

This movement is no mere speculation, but it is a solid fact that it will be put through, and when it is the people all over the country must keep their eyes on Macon and her crack drill companies.

This drill will serve to advertise Macon better than any other enterprise which could be devised, and it will be the pride of Georgia to see her Central City the object of so much complimentary criticism as is expected to result from the drill.

THE HORSE GUARDS

HOT OVER THE ENCAMPMENT MUDDLE

And at a Meeting Last Night Talk About Leaving the State Service—The Artillery Will Not Go to Chickamauga.

The scheme for the Atlanta and Augusta military companies to go into camp at Chickamauga has fallen through.

The Atlanta boys will stay at home, and the Augusta boys will go off on several different expeditions.

Last night there was a well-attended meeting of the Governor's Horse Guards at their armory.

And another well-attended meeting of the Atlanta Artillery.

But both ended in the same result.

Neither will go into camp—because enough members could not participate to make a presentable success.

The meeting of the Horse Guards was a very lively one.

A favorite theme with the troopers was the injustice they believe has been done them by the state, and they awoke the echoes by their severe complaints.

The advisability of withdrawing from the militia service of the state, on account of the treatment, was discussed, and a prominent member, after the meeting, stated that it was not at all unlikely something would yet come of it.

"All our company has that the state furnishes us," said he, "is our sabers. That is great aid and encouragement, now, isn't it? It don't amount to a row of pins. We own our saddles and bridles, and other equipment, and it would be a matter of very little moment for us to buy our own sabers, too. We could then form an independent organization, as has been done in other states where the militia has not been properly treated.

"The state of Georgia needs to have something like this done to make her realize the importance of recognizing her military.

"Our meeting tonight was red-hot, and I shouldn't be surprised if the boys kicked clean out."

There is no doubt about it. The encampment muddle has very much demoralized the militia service—parts of it at least.

The Horse Guards are not the only company talking about leaving the state service on account of what they believe to be unjust treatment.

As stated, the Horse Guards determined not to go in to camp at all, but next Tuesday a large detachment, forty or more, will go to Tallulah as citizens to spend a week.

The Artillery decided to give up all idea of camping.

Captain Forbes received a reply from Colonel Levy yesterday stating that the Augusta troops would not join the Artillery or other Atlanta companies in going in camp at Chickamauga, and rather than go alone the Artillery abadoned its trip.

The Rifles are having a good time on Cumberland, and the Zouaves are looking forward to their encampment on Tybee a week or so from now.

AUGUSTA WILL NOT ENTER

Into Any Arrangement for a Supplemental Encampment.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—After all the talk the First Georgia battalion will not go into camp. The Clinch Rifles and the Clarke Light Infantry held meetings tonight, and discussed the advisability of holding an independent encampment, and decided not to have it. The trouble is, Augusta's military companies are badly divided. They work in opposition to each other. They will not harmonize. The Oglethorpe Infantry last night decided to go in camp at Tybee for one week, and they will leave here Sunday. The Richmond Hussars would have united with the infantry companies if they would have held the encampment at Camp Richmond, but they have decided not to go off from home. Colonel Levy tonight wrote Captain Forbes, of the Atlanta Artillery, in behalf of the battalion, declining their invitation to unite with them in an encampment at Chickamauga.

It was thought that the Augusta companies might go up to Washington, Ga., to encamp for a week, but this afternoon Colonel Levy received a telegram from the Irwin Guards saying they refused to have the encampment held in Washington, unless the state paid the expenses, which, of course, it could not do after the action the legislature has taken in the matter.

Augusta is disgusted with the way her troops have been treated, and if the military spirit in Georgia dies out, and companies commence disbanding, it can all be attributed to the way the encampment has been managed. Augusta soldiers have spent several thousand dollars preparing for this year's encampment in buying new uniforms and accoutrements, and after all they are made to stay at home.

KNOCKED FROM THE TRAIN.

A Negro Employe of the East Tennessee Badly Hurt.

Willis Brown, a negro working at the East Tennessee shops, was badly injured yesterday morning.

About 5 o'clock he boarded a freight train on his way to work. When the car on which he was standing reached the McDaniel street bridge he was knocked off.

Brown fell between the cars and they passed entirely over his leg. He was taken to the Providence infirmary and from there to his home at 21 Johnson street, where Dr. Elkin attended him.

The negro's leg was amputated, and he was found to be badly scratched and bruised. The injuries will not prove fatal.

MR. CHARLES PINE DEAD.

A Well-Known Resident in Atlanta Passes Away Yesterday.

Mr. Charles S. Pine died at his home, 181 Cooper street, yesterday morning, after a lingering illness.

Mr. Pine was a well-known contractor and long resident in Atlanta. He has lived here since the war, and during that time made numberless friends who are grieved at his death.

He leaves a wife and several children.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

FOR THE PEOPLE.

FIVE POSTAL AGENCIES APPOINTED

Where Stocks of Stamps, Postal Cards, Etc., Will Be Kept on Hand—It Will Be a Great Convenience.

Here's an action of the government that will greatly please the people.

It takes effect today.

Five drug stores have been appointed as postoffice agencies, and will be compelled to keep on hand a supply of stamps, envelopes, postal cards, wrappers, etc.

For this they receive $25 a year.

The drug stores appointed are:

L. R. Bratton, 90 and 92 Peachtree.
W. M. Curtis, 21 West Mitchell.
M. C. Martin, 212 Decatur.
Theo Schumann, 63 Whitehall.
Sharp Bros., 202 Marietta.

Thus it will be seen that the stations are scattered over the city, conveniencing the greatest number of people. Each place is furnished by the government with a neat sign, stating that within is a postoffice agency, where stamps, postal cards, etc., may be bought. The stations being in drug stores makes it more suitable to the people, as these stores are open early in the morning and late at night, and keep open Sundays.

Some of these places have been selling stamps as a convenience to customers, but now it's compulsory for them to keep on hand a stock of postal goods to the amount of $25, and to sell to the people in any amount up to $1.

The agreements between the places appointed and the government were signed up yesterday morning. If a station fails to supply applicants and doesn't keep a constant supply on hand it loses the $25 paid for the trouble.

Postmaster Lewis has been desirous of having such stations appointed for some time, and recently secured the appropriation. He then fixed the stations, selecting them so as to be most convenient for the people.

Some of the places appointed as agencies secured their stock yesterday and opened for business. The others start out today.

It's a good thing for the stores, too, for most of them accommodate their customers anyhow, and now they get remuneration for their services.

Thus Atlanta makes another step forward, and Uncle Sam shows his appreciation of the city's growth.

HE FELL DEAD.

A Negro Man Dies of Heart Disease Yesterday Morning.

Jacob Mays fell dead at his home just before 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

He lived with his wife at 31 Rhodes street, and worked with the electric car company.

Yesterday morning he and his wife arose early, as usual, and the man brought in a couple of buckets of water. As he sat them down he complained of a peculiar sensation in the neighborhood of his heart. He walked to the door, then staggered and would have fallen but for his wife, who caught him in her arms.

She screamed for help, but her husband was dead. He only drew two or three breaths after falling.

An inquest was held yesterday morning. The physician stated that the death was due to apoplexy, caused by congestion and enlargement of the liver. The jury's verdict was in accordance with this.

The burial will be at Southview today.

TO WEST POINT.

Georgia to Be Represented by Two Cadets, from Marietta and Rocky Creek.

Two Georgia boys are among the cadets who have been appointed to the West Point academy next June.

They are P. H. Johnstone, of Rocky Creek, and Fred Morris, of Marietta.

The others appointed are: W. S. Sorey, Marianna, Fla.; E. N. Farner, Charlotte, N. C.; W. Warren, Atkinson, S. C.; E. Jerney, Jr., Charleston, S. C., alternate; Johnson Hapgood, Jr., Columbia, S. C.; J. C. Sirrine, Greenville City, S. C., alternate; H. G. Patterson, Russellville, Tenn.; R. E. Callan, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. H. Burgess, Southampton county, Va.; James Furz, Martins, S. C.; U. S. Guiguard, Aiken, S. C., alternate; G. C. Aydelott, Tullahoma, Tenn.; F. B. Baptist, Covington, Tenn.; W. S. Bailey, Nashville, Tenn.

IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.

THE EAST TENNESSEE'S NEW ARRANGEMENT

Calls Out Talk of an Issue with the W. and A. Lessees—Scheme That Will Catch the Crowd for Cumberland and St Simons.

All the talk in railroad circles yesterday was the running of the East Tennessee train up to the Whitehall street crossing.

No arrangements for baggage and passengers have yet been made. In fact, no plans have been matured.

Generally the move is looked upon by railroad men in a doubtful sort of way. Something else is expected to come of it.

One or two things, or both of them, are looked for. An adjustment of the depot question is expected, at an early day now, and it would not create any sort of surprise if the East Tennessee should begin running its trains in there before many days.

And then the talk is that the East Tennessee will go back to the Southern Passenger Association since the road has gained its point in running trains to Whitehall street, whether it gets into the depot or not.

It was rumored yesterday that the arrangement would cause an issue with the lessees of the State road over the control of the ground occupied by the Central tracks upon which the East Tennessee run to Whitehall crossing.

The chances are, however, that nothing will materialize on these rumors, as the Central knew when it made the arrangement with the East Tennessee whether it could do so or not without risk of bringing on a fight over disputed property.

The Central doubtless has papers to show its title to the property it occupies. Nearly everybody holds a different opinion in regard to the exact lines of the state's property, and this can only be settled by documents and surveys, which the officials say will be produced at the proper time.

To Draw the Public.

The East Tennessee and Cumberland Island Company has about concluded an arrangement which is big news to people who want to get out of town for a breathing spell.

It is this:

The East Tennessee proposes to sell round trip tickets from Atlanta to Cumberland island, including seven days board at the hotels there, for $15. This rate also includes boat passage from Brunswick, and dummy fare from the landing to the hotel.

Rates on a corresponding scale will be put on from other points between Chattanooga and Brunswick.

It has been determined to carry out this scheme, all details having been arranged as stated, but the precise time of its inauguration has not yet been set.

The first tickets will probably go on sale the latter part of this month and be continued during the whole month of August. Tickets will be good only on trains leaving points where sold on Saturday, limited eight days.

The East Tennessee and Cumberland people, which includes St. Simon's also, have hit upon this plan to draw people to these resorts during the latter part of July and August.

Tickets to Austell.

The East Tennessee has just received the first of a new issue of tickets between Atlanta, Austell and Salt Springs.

It is something of a novelty.

The ticket, which only costs 62 cents on Sundays and 75 cents week days, has eight coupons attached, and entitles the purchaser to passage Atlanta to Austell, Austell to Salt Springs, to Lithia Springs, admission to chautauqua grounds and return to Atlanta with the same privileges again.

These coupons are attached that the East Tennessee may be able to compete with the Georgia Pacific in travel to Lithia Springs and chautauqua.

A new schedule is now being arranged for this travel, which will be announced in a day or two.

Personal Mention.

Mr. D. C. Allen, general freight and passenger agent of the Cumberland route, plying between Brunswick and Florida, was in Atlanta yesterday arranging details for excursions.

Hewcomb Cohen, traveling agent of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, spent yesterday with his business friends in the city.

Mr. Thad C. Sturgis, who has been acting division passenger agent of the East Tennessee, with headquarters at Jacksonville, during the sickness of Captain Jolly, came up to Atlanta to talk things over with Assistant General Passenger Agent Kight yesterday.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHOLESALE BY H. A. BOYNTON AND SHROPSHIRE & DODD, ATLANTA, GA

MAIER & BERKELE,

Opticians,

Give you the best fit in Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

33 WHITEHALL STREET.

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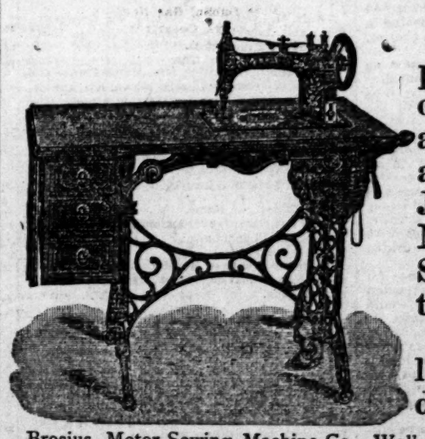
BROSIUS MOTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.



We are now prepared to fill orders. The ladies are invited to call at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.'s No. 66 Whitehall St., and examine the machine.

Orders may be left theer or sent direct to comp'ny.

Brosius Motor Sewing Machine Co., Wells St., and E. T., V. and G. R. R., Atlanta, Ga.

june26—d3m 5th page

Largest Assortment Ever Seen in the South.

Royal Blue Steelware.

White Enameled Inside. See Our Show-Window.

Preserving Kettles, Sauce Pans, Cake Pans, Pudding Pans, Etc., Etc.

KING HARDWARE COMPANY, Peachtree and Wheat Streets.

CLC —AND— CHOLERA MORBUS —ALWAYS— Promptly CURED BY Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER

YOUR SMALL BOY

MAY BE
Kicked by a Mule,
Bitten by a Yellow Dog,
Shot by a Toy Pistol,
Hurt by a Base Ball, or
Fall Down Stairs—

BUT THIS
Old and Reliable Remedy
will make him as
GOOD AS NEW.

At all Druggists. IT KILLS PAIN.

Photographs!

Cabinet size $3 per doz. Crayons, the finest in the, city at lowest possible figures.

J. J. FABER,

28 1-2 WHITEHALL ST.

A—

Of Summer Goods more complete than other

A line in fact, that in completeness of detail cannot be surpassed.

IS IT a summer coat and vest that you want?
WE have sicilians, serges drap d'ete, mohairs.
IS IT a negligee shirt you are seeking?
WE have puff bosoms of all kinds. Madras, botanys.
IS IT quality and appearance you desire?
WE make those points prime essentials.
IS IT fair, yet moderate prices you demand?
WE win trade by our prices, proving that they're right.
IS IT A spring suit, or heavier texture you look for?
WE will sell you one at a $3 to $8 saving.

A. Rosenfeld & Son:

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S ATTIRE,

24 Whitehall, Cor. Alabama Sts.

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Manufacturers of

Pure Ready-Mixed Paints,

PIEDMONT WHITE LEAD, OIL AND GRAINING COLORS, ETC

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Artists' and Painters' Supplies, Window Glass, Etc.

STORE AND OFFICE: 62 and 64 MARIETTA ST. | FACTORY: 331 DECATUR ST.

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C. H. WILLIAMS is not in our employ and no right to transact any business for us.

THOMPSON, STEWART & CO.

Cincinnati.

ALMOST A SHUT-OUT.

ATLANTA WINS THE THIRD GAME FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Atlanta Plays an Errorless Game for Eight Innings, and Then Lets in the Only Run—The Games for Next Week.

Atlanta played a great game of ball yesterday.

Not an error was made on Atlanta's side until two men were out in the ninth inning, when Turner and Marshall ran for a slow grounder to right short, Turner making the only error for Atlanta.

Chattanooga also played a good fielding game, but failed to show up with the stick. In fact, Turner pitched a great game, and was well-supported. He is pitching the best ball of his life, and will puzzle any of his opponents.

Roach not only covered first base to perfection, but made a beautiful double play unassisted in the second inning. Kerr made a single play, and while playing off first, Brennan hit a liner directly to Roach, who captured it and beat Kerr back to the base.

For the visitors, Stone did good work at short, as did John Dobbs at second, the remainder of the work being done by the battery.

A brass band was in attendance and discoursed sweet music after each inning.

The Atlantas are playing good ball, and are endeavoring to give the citizens good sport.

They expected to play Piedmont, Ala., here next week, but as yet Manager Marshall has heard nothing definite from them.

Savannah has written that they would like to contend for the state championship, and it is quite probable they will play here three days next week.

The Chattanooga team leaves for home this morning.

ATLANTA.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Glenn, 3b..	3	2	1	0	0
Turner, p.	2	3	1	3	1
Mar'h'll, 2b	0	3	0	3	0
Lag'sna, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Cl'm'ts, cf..	0	0	0	0	0
Merrill, ss.	2	1	2	2	0
Copp'ge, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Roach, 1b..	3	0	15	0	0
Stone, c....	2	1	8	5	0
	13	12	27	13	1

CHATTANOOGA.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Stone, ss..	0	0	2	6	1
J. Dobbs, 2b	0	1	4	2	1
Seiters, c...	0	0	3	0	3
G'dman, rf	0	0	0	0	0
J Dobbs, 3b	0	0	1	1	3
Kerr, lf.....	0	2	1	0	0
Bren'an, cf	0	0	0	0	0
M'D'n'ld, p	0	0	1	5	0
Stokes, 1b.	1	1	12	2	0
	1	4	24	16	8

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Chattanooga......... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Atlanta............. 1 1 0 0 3 4 0 4 *—13

Summary—Earned runs—Atlanta, 3. Two-base hit—Turner. Struck out—By Turner, 11; by McDonald, 3. Wild pitches—McDonald, 3. Passed balls—Seiters, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Goodman. Double play—Roach, unassisted. Bases on balls—By Turner, 3; by McDonald, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Woodsides.

Will Play Today.

A picked nine from the Goldsmith & Sullivan business college will play a picked nine from Professor Creighton's school of shorthand a game of baseball at Grant park this afternoon.

This will be the first game of ball between the two nines this season and a close contest may be looked for.

Allen and Buckhalter will be the battery for Goldsmith & Sullivan's nine and Anderson and Purtell will hold the points for the opposing team.

Game called at 4 o'clock p. m.

Result of Baseball Games Yesterday—The League and Association.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Philadelphia.
Athletics...............4 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0—8
Cincinnati..............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3
Base hits—Athletics, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Athletics, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Sanders and Milligan; Crane, Vaughn and Kelly.

At Baltimore.
Baltimore..............0 0 1 1 0 6 0 4 *—12
Louisville..............0 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 1—6
Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Madden and Robinson; Fitzgerald and Cahill.

At Washington.
Washington.............0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 4—10
Columbus...............0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—4
Base hits—Washington, 11; Columbus, 9. Errors—Washington, 4; Columbus, 6. Batteries—Foreman and McGuire; Easton and Donohue.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Cleveland.
Cleveland..............1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4
Brooklyn...............0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Batteries—Gruber and Zimmer; Lovett and Daily.

At Chicago.
Chicago................2 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—8
New York...............0 0 0 0 1 0 5 0 0—6
Base hits—Chicago, 11; New York, 10. Errors—Chicago, 3; New York, 4. Batteries—Hutchinson and Kittridge; Rusie and Buckley.

At Cincinnati.
Cincinnati.............0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
Boston.................0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0—5
Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 2. Batteries—Radbourne, Rhines and Harrington; Nichols and Ganzell.

At Pittsburg.
Pittsburg..............1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—3
Philadelphia...........1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—King and Berger; Esper and Gray.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 10.—[Special.]—The Anniston Light Weights defeated the Piedmont Terrors in an excellent game of ball here today by a score of 9 to 6.

THEY ARE GOING TO PLAY.

The Policemen Organizing a Ball Team, and Intend to Battle on the Diamond.

The policemen are organizing a baseball team.

They are going to play for two purposes—one to break the monotony of their routine work with a live, hustling game, and another to help their relief organization fund.

Sergeant Bob Ozburn is at the head of affairs, and he threatens to form a nine that will down any in town.

Yesterday he consulted Chief Joyner. A game between firemen and policemen would prove interesting and enjoyable, and to arrange such he paid a visit to the engine house.

The work of the firemen is of such a peculiar nature that nine men could hardly be spared at one time. While such a contest may occur, the chances are against it.

Sergeant Ozburn says if the fire laddies won't accept his challenge they are going to battle with the lawyers.

At any rate they will have a game, and that in the near future.

NO BASEBALL.

An Accident Prevents Macon Playing Chattanooga.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Macon and Chattanooga did not meet on the diamond this afternoon as was expected.

The failure to play was entirely an accident and the fault lay with no one in particular. Chattanooga telegraphed Foley last night that she would have to have 50 per cent to come, but the telegram was not delivered until this morning, it being left with a friend of Foley's. This morning telegrams were sent explaining things, but it was too late for the team to reach Macon. The 50 per cent was allowed, and it is possible that a game may be had tomorrow.

Macon thinks she has the best team she has ever played with, and is anxious for a game with Chattanooga.

Races at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 10.—First race, three-fourths of a mile, Gorman won, Lake Breeze second, Julius Sax third. Time, 1:15.

Second race, one mile, Chimes won, Acclaim second, Melody third. Time, 1:42.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles, maiden stakes, Poet Scout won, Ormonde second, Pomfret third. Time, 1:57½.

Fourth race, one and one-fourth miles, Guido won, W. G. Morris second, Vallera third. Time, 2:07¾.

Fifth race, one mile, Philora won, Hazelhurst second, Silver Lake third. Time, 1:42.

Sixth race, one mile, Balgowan won, Ed Bell second, Linlithgow third. Time, 1:41¾.

Seventh race, one mile, Take Notice won, Forerunner second, Penny third. Time, 1:42¼.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., July 10.—Seven thousand people present.

First race, six furlongs, Cascade won, Louis R second, Idea third. Time, 1:18½.

Second race, five furlongs, Pedestrian won, Uncle Sim second, Peruvian third. Time, 1:03¾.

Third race, six furlongs, Bellevue won, Houston second, Tanner third. Time, 1:16¼.

Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth, Virgie won, Rover second, St. John third. Time, 1:50¼.

Fifth race, purse $1,200, one and one-eighth miles, Longstreet won handily by a length from Reclare, who beat Prince Royal a neck, Tea Tray fourth. Time, 1:56.

Sixth race, five furlongs, Meriden won, Lizzie second, Miss Colville third. Time, 1:02¼.

Seventh race, one and one-fourth miles, Ganymede won, Kern second, Glendale third. Time, 2:12¼.

THE ARCHERY CLUB

Regularly Organized—Two Meetings a Month—New Outfits.

The Gate City Archery Club will have a contest next Tuesday.

The archery grounds are located in West End in the rear of the ice factory.

An enthusiastic meeting of the club was held Thursday night at alliance headquarters and the following officers were elected: Mr. R. J. Gorman, president; Miss Minnie Brosius, secretary, and Mr. J. E. Moses, treasurer.

Eighteen young ladies and gentlemen are members of the club and new outfits have been ordered for all.

Two meetings on the ground will be held each month, one on the first Tuesday and the other on the third Wednesday.

ATHENS' PLAN

For the Sale of Liquor in the City—How It Will Be Managed.

Athens is going to try a new scheme in regard to the sale of liquor.

The election is over and Athens remains dry, but prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists alike are desirous of trying the dispensary plan.

It was a close fight, and the dispensary idea was proposed as a sort of substitute. It is claimed by many that this won the election for the dry side.

H. C. Tuck, George C. Thomas and Andrew J. Cobb, three of Athens' best lawyers and strongest prohibitionists, are now preparing a bill to be presented to the legislature authorizing the opening of a dispensary for liquor.

Larry Gantt has been in Athens the past ten days, and spent yesterday in Atlanta. He says the dispensary idea seems to please all.

"The plan is," he said, "for the city council to elect a commission of three to govern the dispensary. Then some good man will be put in charge of it.

"It will be run just like a barroom in many particulars. Whisky and all sorts of liquor will be sold to anybody of age or to whom the law allows it to be sold in other places. The only exception to this is in the case of a student of the university.

"Each bottle of liquor is to bear the mark of the state chemist, who is to examine all that is handled. He will stamp it with the degree of purity and the commercial value. I don't suppose less than a pint will be sold at a time.

"The dispensary is to be an open store, with no blinds or screens, and some regular hours will be observed, during which it will be open. A small profit will be charged and goes into the city treasury.

"It's an old scheme much talked of, and Athens is going to practically test its worth. It may solve the whisky problem, and may be better than prohibition or open barrooms. Anyhow we are all anxious to see how it will work."

FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

—They Took Him for Crisp.

Colonel E. A. Copeland, a prominent banker and friend of Hon. Mr. Smith, representative from Greene, was in the representative hall yesterday forenoon. He was shaken hands with and greeted as Congressman Crisp by no less than a dozen people, and the rumor that Judge Crisp was on the floor created a flutter of excitement among several representatives for awhile. The resemblance between Colonel Copeland and the speaker of the next national house of representatives is, indeed, striking, sufficiently so to warrant any one who does not know him to mistake him for Congressman Crisp.

—In Washington's Cell.

Dan Robertson, the Decatur fiend who assaulted little Maud Nash, occupied George Washington's former cell at the jail yesterday. He was exceedingly quiet and evidently not in the least alarmed.

—The Geological Board.

The state geological board, which has been in session yesterday and Thursday, will meet again Monday, at which time a report will be made to the legislature.

—Georgia Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Mr. Frazier, the new pastor of the Georgia avenue Presbyterian church, will preach his first sermon next Sunday morning. There will be communion service next Sunday.

—Put Off the Train.

In the superior court Elcy Morton sues the Richmond and Danville railroad, as lessees of the Georgia Pacific, for $5,000. She charges that she purchased a ticket for Anniston, but that at 12 o'clock at night the conductor put her off at Chattahoochee, saying her ticket was to Payton. She avers that she was left in the rain all night, and had to walk back to Atlanta, having no money with which to pay her fare.

—Excitement Subsided.

The excitement in Decatur over the assault upon the little girl, Maud Nash, has quietly subsided, and everything was quiet yesterday. Dan Robinson, the negro charged with making the assault, is in jail here, where he will be kept for some time.

—Delegate to the District Assembly.

Charles Pfeiffer, delegate from the local organization of green glass workers to the district assembly which meets in St. Louis on the 13th instant, left yesterday morning for that place. He is a young man of ability and will represent his local organization with credit.

THE MACON CADETS.

They Apply for a Charter, and Will Endeavor to Enlist in the State Troops.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The Macon Cadets, a military company composed of young boys, which has been flourishing in Macon for some years past without a charter, has at last applied for one.

The members of this company are now no longer the small boys they used to be, but they have become almost men, and their services as enlisted men would be very beneficial to the state.

The company will be started with about twenty-five active charter members, whose endeavor it will be to become proficient in all military tactics, and to be of as much service to the state as possible. This they are well able to do, as they are young, active and strong and their young minds are filled with a desire to assist the state and to swell its troops with a well-disciplined and excellently drilled company.

This company has been in existence for about six years, and their drills during the first year of their existence as a company would be creditable to any company in the state.

In the third year after their organization they entered into a prize drill against a similar organization in this city, called the Macon Grays. Both companies drilled hard to prepare themselves for that occasion, and it was with great pride that both captains marched their companies on the field.

The prize offered on this occasion, a beautiful flag, was won by the Macon Cadets.

Since then they have been actively at work trying to improve their organization and to fit it for state service, and now, when they have become old enough to serve their state, they are fully prepared to go on the field and make a better drill than a great many companies which have been enlisted for years.

It is their desire and hope to receive their charter and their commissions for their officers in a very short time, and to be gazetted to the Second Georgia regiment.

On Their Way to Toronto.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 10.—[Special.]—The Southern Educational Association, after discussing the various papers, adjourned this evening. Most of the members left tonight at 11 o'clock on an excursion to Toronto. The remainder will go tomorrow.

PRESTON'S HED-AKE
cures any headache—nothing else.

GOSSIP OF SOCIETY.

POINTS AND PERSONALS ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

News of Atlanta People Who Are Away or Are Going—What Is Going on Here at Home—Notes from Other Cities.

Miss E. F. Andrews, of Macon, Ga., has been visiting her old home in Washington, Ga., and she passed through Atlanta yesterday en route to Mont Eagle, where she goes to spend the summer. Last summer her lectures at Mont Eagle Chautauqua added to her already enviable reputation as a brilliant and advanced woman writer and scientist. She will this year have charge of the school of botany. In that study she is one of the most advanced scholars in this country, and her botanical articles for magazines of science have been widely read and copied.

The titles of her lectures at Mont Eagle are: "Our Friends of the Fields and Forests;" "English as She Is Learnt," and "The Ugly Girl as a Social Factor."

Miss Andrews is a woman of great intellectual versatility. She has written with force and depth upon serious subjects, the few poems she has published are strong and beautiful, her humorous sketches for many leading papers have been so popular as to be selected for some of the best recitation books recently published, and her essays in such magazines as Lippincott's, The Cosmopolitan and others have all borne the stamp of a mind brilliant and original. Perhaps it is as an essayist that her talent finds its best interpretation, but in the line of literary work she has essayed, she has gained an indisputable eminence.

Miss Andrews commenced her literary career in the south at a time when it was considered the worst of form for a woman to do anything for herself. She might write a few verses for a friend's album and sign to them a sentimental name, but to write for a newspaper, to appear in print—that was something too horrible to think of!

So it was that this talented young girl commenced her literary work surreptitiously. She wrote, during the war, many unsigned articles for New York dailies upon the great questions of the day—wrote with the force and fire of a man and all the country was stirred at the time by her words. There came too at this time several fine poems published by the southern press and signed "Elzey Hay," which nom de plume she used for some years.

After the death of her father, Judge Garnett Andrews, reverses came and this clever woman turned to the first work at hand, which was school teaching; but she still kept up her literary work writing clever letters and essays which were purchased by the best papers.

While living in Washington, Ga., she published three novels, the most popular and widely read being "A Family Secret," which dealt with antebellum southern life. Her home is now in Macon where she has been for several years teacher of English literature in the Wesleyan seminary.

In addition to her teaching, she has devoted herself of late years to newspaper and magazine work. She is a woman of the soundest practical sense, whose energies and ability have ever been turned in the right direction. She is a woman from whom all ambitious women can learn much, and of whom all southern women are particularly proud.

***

I do wonder what is going to become of Ryan's store and if the doors of that rash mercantile sarcophagus will ever again swing open to admit the eager female bargain hunters who were wont to fill it in the past?

I believe every other woman in Atlanta is living with the hope of again gaining this lost paradise. Mothers with little boys fold their hands and wait for the time to come when trousers can be bought at 10 cents apiece and shirt waists for a nickel, and the girls have fair dreams of owning silk evening gowns for the small consideration of 1 cent a yard. I have even received loving letters from distant female friends begging that I seek some bargains in their behalf when Ryan sells out. If there is anything on earth a woman adores above all others it's a store where she finds things a cent less than at other places, and the possibility of securing them below cost has already made her mentally expend, to the last penny, her whole fortune.

***

Mr. Robert Lowry's tally-ho party, in honor of Mrs. McConico, of New Orleans, was a delightful affair. The drive was interrupted by a lunch at the Driving Club, after which the gay party returned by the new moon's light.

Those who enjoyed Mr. Lowry's courtesy were Mrs. McConico, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Grant, of Memphis; Mrs. Gettys, of Knoxville; Miss Kate Pomphrey, of Knoxville; Mr. Max Adams and Mr. Robert Foreman.

***

Mrs. Gettys, of Knoxville, Tenn., is the guest of Mrs. T. D. Meador.

***

Mrs. Wilberforce Daniel, of Augusta passed through the city last week on her way from Indian Springs.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wolford Cook, of Marietta, Ga., are among the lakes of Michigan, where they have been for some weeks.

***

Miss Ida Mae Roberts returned home last Friday from Tallapoosa, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. E. Newman.

***

Mr. Hal Moore is in the city.

***

Mr. Will Frost, of Lexington, is in Atlanta.

***

The many friends of Mrs. Ed McCandless will regret to know that her little baby is very ill.

***

A very pretty wedding occurred Thursday evening, when Miss Annie Andrews was married to Mr. Robert S. Cox. The wedding occurred at the home of the bride, in East Atlanta, and was witnessed by a few friends and relatives. Mr. A. R. Holderby performed the ceremony. The happy pair left for Brunswick yesterday followed by the good wishes of all who know them.

***

Miss Way Weichselbaum, an accomplished and charming young lady of Savannah, Ga., is visiting her cousin, Miss Bertha Brady, 20 Cooper street.

***

Miss Ada Elam has returned from a pleasant trip down the Central railroad.

***

Mr. Thomas R. R. Cobb, nephew of the late General Thomas R. R. Cobb, of Athens, and a brilliant young lawyer of the Classic City, is at the Kimball house.

***

Mr. H. M. Lee left last evening for Greenville, S. C., and Asheville and other points in North Carolina for a vacation.

***

Miss Catherine Vertrees, Miss Mattie Fenton and Miss Lizzie Green, of Elizabethtown, Ky., are visiting Mrs. T. M. Barna, on Walton street. Miss Vertrees is quite a musician, and was under Professor Barili for several years.

***

Mrs. John L. Shuff is spending a month at Chickamauga and Lookout, after which she goes to her old home in Kentucky.

***

Mrs. Ehuey, of Rome, Ga., and Mrs. James Hickey left yesterday for a month in Virginia, at Roanoke and Lynchburg.

***

The many friends of Mr. Marion Spence will be sorry to know that he is ill at his home on Merritts avenue.

***

Captain and Mrs. W. D. Grant, Miss Grant, and Mr. John Grant, leave today for Asheville, where they will spend several weeks.

***

Mr. H. M. Patterson, wife and family returned yesterday from an enjoyable trip to Cumberland.

CAN YOU BELIEVE IT?

We know it is hard to believe, and yet it is true, that every day, persons who ask for CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, have handed out to them something which looks like C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S, and yet is not.

They are put up in a RED wrapper, and they closely imitate "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S" in general appearance, But it is a fraud!!!

The unsuspecting purchaser, who wants CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, because he knows their merit, and is sure of their virtues, goes home with a fraud and imitation in his pocket.

HEED THE WARNING.

Don't be deceived and do not be imposed upon with an imitation of what you want. You want CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, because you know their value and their merit. THEY NEVER FAIL.

When you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, ask for "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S," be sure you get "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S," and take nothing but the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Small Pill! Small Dose! Small Price

THE OGLETHORPE ALLIANCEMEN

Pass Resolutions Regarding the Cotton Crop, and Provide for a Fair.

LEXINGTON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The alliance met here Wednesday last, and discussed many and varied questions pertaining to the order.

They discussed the bagging question, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this county alliance that it will be unwise for alliancemen to plant themselves, or allow their tenants to do so, when they can prevent, more than a half crop of cotton or not more than ten acres to the horse or mule for the year 1892.

Resolved, 2, That this county alliance will do all in its power to carry out the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, 3, That we bind ourselves in writing to abide by the above resolutions if the southern alliancemen will adopt the spirit of them as the policy of the alliance in the cotton-growing states.

R. M. Bacon offered the following, which, after much favorable discussion, was unanimously adopted and heartily endorsed:

Resolved, That we, the county alliance of Oglethorpe county, heartily sanction any move that may be made towards getting up a colt show and farm product exhibit for Oglethorpe county this fall; that we think it behooves us to take great interest in such projects, as they will create a friendly rivalry between we farmers in raising stock and making the best products of our lands, believing that such will cause us to give our calling closer study and attention, which can but be of benefit to us all.

Resolved further, That a committee of six of our livest, most energetic members be appointed to take into consideration the aforesaid colt show and farm product exhibit, and that they be empowered to formulate plans and rules for such, and that the members of that committee be asked to use diligent effort in getting the project on foot.

Resolved further, That the citizens generally of the county be asked to join the alliance in organizing the said show and exhibit, and that they meet and appoint a committee of such number as they deem proper to join efforts with our committee in this direction.

Resolved further, That each member of this body be requested to bring this matter before his suballiance for its action, and that they do what they can towards arousing an interest in the project.

Dr. J. G. Gibson was elected delegate to Atlanta, and goes uninstructed to represent the county in the election of a president. The alliance has wisely taken in hand a colt show this fall, and, should it terminate, it will be one second to none in the state.

THE CARS REACH ATHENS

Over the Line of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern.

ATHENS, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The Georgia, Carolina and Northern crossed the line of the city limits today at noon, and the force of hands is now shoving the work rapidly on towards the Oconee. It is probable that the construction train will arrive on the banks of the Oconee by tomorrow evening.

A great crowd will greet the train as it rolls up.

The new bridge over the Oconee is not yet finished, and hence the train cannot cross over into the city proper for about two weeks or more.

Notes from Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Antone Bateman, an old German butcher, seventy-three years old, dropped dead tonight at his home on McKinnie street.

Mat Head, a disreputable white woman, tried to kill herself tonight by swallowing an ounce of paregoric. She was on her way to a druggist to buy laudanum to carry out her intention when arrested by Policeman Hatcher.

How Drunken Men Fall.

From The New York Weekly.

The movements of an intoxicated man are variable, depending on the particular beverage which he has imbibed. Scientific experiments recently made in London demonstrated that intoxication by beer or wine makes a man fall on his side; whisky topers fall on their faces, while those overcome by hard cider almost invariably fall backward.

Stamps for sale at CONSTITUTION business office.

An Infant's Death.

The infant child of Mr. J. R. Love died at his home, 62 Crew street, yesterday morning. The little one was laid to rest at Oakland at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Hunger Is the Best Sauce."

As a rule, a person who has a good appetite has good health. But how many there are who enjoy nothing they eat, and sit down to meals only as an unpleasant duty. Nature's antidotes for this condition are so happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it soon restores good digestion, creates an appetite, and renovates and vitalizes the blood so that the beneficial effect of good food is imparted to the whole body. Truly hunger is the best sauce, and Hood's Sarsaparilla induces hunger.

PERSONAL.

DR. WILLIAM ABRAM LOVE, No. 217 Whitehall street, telephone 891, will be absent from the city, in Minneapolis, Minn., for the next three weeks. During such absence, his professional work will be given attention by his son, Dr. Thomas D. Love, No. 203 Whitehall street, telephone 937. July 6, 1891. 7t

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Great bargains in lots on Angier avenue for the next thirty days. Apply to Hugh Angier, post office building. jun16 tues thur sat

A Cheap Rate to Toronto in July.

Teachers and others going to Toronto should stop at Lake Chautauqua. The Erie railway has three through trains every day from Cincinnati, and is absolutely the only line passing this famous resort. Don't be misled by any circuitous route, for they are not on sale. Tickets and full information apply to ticket agents, connecting lines, or D. W. Clifton, P. O. box 750, Birmingham, Ala. Be sure your tickets read via Erie lines from Cincinnati. 5-25,16t

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. jan23-d1y

The Beautiful Queen and Crescent Route

is the best line north and east, via Lookout mountain and Cincinnati. Ask ticket agents to give you tickets reading over this popular line, and you will make close connection in Cincinnati with all fast trains going to Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston; also all Canadian points. Parties desiring rates, maps and other information can obtain same by writing to S. C. Ray, passenger agent, 2017 First avenue, Birmingham, Ala. july5-con

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or $1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

COVERED WITH BOTH FEET

Is our situation in the Diamond business—figuratively speaking.

Our stock covers everything that is in demand, from pairs of $1,000 earrings to the tiniest diamond scarf pin.

Our Mr. Stevens is now in Europe, shipping us loose stones in large quantities; these goods we are mounting here, and are giving our customers the advantage of evading altogether the New York importers' profits, as our diamonds are bought directly from the cutters of Amsterdam, Holland, and come through our Atlanta custom house.

If you have any idea of buying diamonds, do not purchase until you have seen our goods.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers.

SEE OUR PRICES!

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

IT WILL PAY YOU.

THE SEASON IS ADVANCING! THEY MUST G

HIRSCH BROS.,

CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, FURNISHERS, 42 & 44 Whiteh

SCIPLE SONS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PLASTER PARIS. MARBLE DU

Cement, Coal, Lime,

DRAIN SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK CLAY

STOVE FLUES and THIMBLES.

Office No. 8 Loyd St., ATLANTA, GA.

GEO. S. BROWN, President. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec'y and Tr

The Brown & King Supply Co

Manufacturers and Dealers in Mill Supplies, Machinery, T Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and B Goods. Headquarters for Corrug and Crimped Iron Roofing. W Split Pulleys:

Write for prices and discounts.

ATLANTA, GA.

TRAYNHAM & RAY,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

LUMBER DEALERS.

—WE— MANUFACTURE Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mantels.

WE HANDLE ... New ... els, Mouldings, Brackets and LUMBER of every Description.

—Write for Prices.—

Office and Mill, 74 Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

feb 22 d 1y

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS

DR. BOWES & CO.

2½ MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

STRICTURE PERMANENTLY ... without pain or ... caustics, or any interruption of business.

NERVOUS DISEASES, Diseases of the Sexual System, ... nary, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Impotence, ... rhoea, Syphilis, Seminal Losses.

Cures guaranteed. Send 6 cents in stamps for ... question list. The best of references furnished. Address

DR. BOWES & CO.

MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

STARTLING!

Have you heard it? Greatest chance on record. Bang-up bargains. Clothing at generous prices. Progressive, original and liberal. Stock of Summer Styles at the zenith. Reductions universal. This is the method that fascinates:

A discount of 25 per cent allowed on every ready-made suit in the store.

It is a positive and genuine offer. No efforts at evasion when you visit the store. Everything bright, clear and above board. No shams, frauds or make-believes. Prices marked in plain figures. You can buy with perfect confidence.

EISEMAN BROS.,

17-19 Whitehall Street.

LOCAL TAXA

SUPPLEMENT TH SCHOOL FUN

Governor Thinks It Will ... lem—He Makes Some Str for the School

A combination of general ... as the solution of the ... that appears to be the concl... governor has reached after ... state, speaking to the ... subject and pondering on it.

His views were drawn ... munication from Dr. DeJ... Eatonton Messenger. Dr. ... the Technological sc... industrial school, the univer... other educational interest o... common schools, had ... He intimated that as ... demands on the legislatu... ward for betterments on ... $100,000 for an exhibit at ... large sum for confeder... various amounts for the uni... cal schools, the legislature ... hands for over six hundre... staring it in the face, ... priation for the common sc... have much of a chance. ... DeJarnette fired inquiries ... school commissioners, ... ton and its county re... how what they were goi... common schools.

The Governor's ...

The governor's answer c... reading Dr. DeJarnette's ... ld:

"Have you read the comm... Henry DeJarnette in a rec... Eatonton Messenger, making ... out the public schools in t..."

"Yes, I read it with quite ... rest. I know Mr. DeJarn... intelligent, active friend ... has done splendid work o... county and section."

"Do you understand that ... Technological school and the ... school?"

"Oh, no, I do not so under... intensely in earnest about th... we do not want them ... DeJarnette is just the man ... technical education furnish... these two schools. I am s... sees the benefits furnish... as some compensation ... they have suffered, e... the state are now under ... efforts at self-support ... I think properly, the n... admission to these schools. ... in the near future, w... provide more ample arra... schools and admit student..."

"Mr. DeJarnette seems ... the public schools becau... heavy demands to come be... appropriations in oth... pensions for widows. Are ... you think, by the condi..."

"I, of course, cannot say ... will do with these m... a matter of doubt that ... confronted with some h... not anticipated, and ... there has been yet present ... means of adjustment. I ... that this legislature ... interests of the children of ... personally, the feelings a... many of the members ... how also the expectation ... their expressed wishes as ... representatives, and I be... assembly will do whatever ... the schools on a good ..."

"Do you notice th... what you are do... schools?"

"Yes, that is quite a pr... ask. I am here to loo... together with many oth... have the right to ask and ... doing. The shortest rep... doing my best. ... satisfactory answer ... urging upon the le... training of teachers in a ... teachers' institutes. W... trained in their work, ju... doctors and lawyers. ... neglected the prime nec... good teacher. Ag... arouse public sentiment ... education among the m... official duties would allo... the state school commis... for the purpose of awak... education and the formu... accomplish it."

"How do you find the ... this question?"

"More aroused and ... ever before since the sys... one way and another I ... with this question for ... and in the senate, as ch... on education, I had ... know the public mind ... have been a good deal ... convention, and again ... farmers during my offic... State Agricultural Soci... tion I say that the pe... their efforts and purp... they have ever been be..."

"In the event that th... general assembly sh... they decline to make th... in the bills now pen... suggest?"

"As the bill has s... approval of members, I ... would be at all proper ... ability of its failure. H... should decline to ... that Mr. DeJarnette is ... feel that the people ... any more general ... will pass such legislati... section IV, paragraph ... would authorize local t... that might desire it.

"There would be sev... system. It is now tru... general taxation go... Under the pr... money raised in a coun... applied to the schoo... schools could be made ... in the county desir..."

"Again, some counti... want schools longer th... counties want the ... months. The counties ... schools are not willing ... longer schools, and th... fully met by the system... the provisions of th... tax altogether op... the recommendat..."

"Another advantage ... that any county buil... way would be an o... and the prog... stimulus t..."

LOCAL TAXATION

TO SUPPLEMENT THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The Governor Thinks It Will Solve the Problem—He Makes Some Strong Points for the Schools.

A combination of general and local taxation as the solution of the school problem. That appears to be the conclusion which the governor has reached after traveling over the state, speaking to the people on the subject and pondering on it for years himself.

His views were drawn out by a communication from Dr. DeJarnette to The Eatonton Messenger. Dr. DeJarnette said that the Technological school, the girls' industrial school, the university, and every other educational interest of the state, but the common schools, had been provided for. He intimated that as there would be demands on the legislature to pay the award for betterments on the State road, $100,000 for an exhibit at the world's fair, a large sum for confederate widows and various amounts for the university and technical schools, the legislature would have demands for over six hundred thousand dollars staring it in the face, and the appropriation for the common schools would not have much of a chance. Upon this Dr. DeJarnette fired inquiries at the governor, the school commissioners, THE CONSTITUTION and its county representatives to know what they were going to do for the common schools.

The Governor's Reply.

The governor's answer comes first. After reading Dr. DeJarnette's communication he said:

"Have you read the communication by Mr. Henry DeJarnette in a recent issue of The Eatonton Messenger, making some statements about the public schools in the state?"

"Yes, I read it with quite a good deal of interest. I know Mr. DeJarnette well. He is an intelligent, active friend of education and he has done splendid work on this line in his county and section."

"Do you understand that he objects to the technological school and the girls' industrial school?"

"Oh, no, I do not so understand him. He is intensely in earnest about the common schools and we do not want them overlooked. Mr. DeJarnette is just the man to appreciate the technical education furnished by the state in these two schools. I am sure he fully appreciates the benefits furnished the girls of the state as some compensation for the long neglect they have suffered, especially as the girls of the state are now under conditions that require efforts at self-support. He does criticise, and I think properly, the necessity for limiting admission to these schools. I hope to see the day, in the near future, when the state can provide more ample arrangements for these schools and admit students without limit."

"Mr. DeJarnette seems to apprehend danger to the public schools because of the large and heavy demands to come before the legislature for appropriations in other matters—notably pensions for widows. Are his fears authorized, do you think, by the condition of things?"

"I, of course, cannot say what the legislature will do with these matters. It is not at all a matter of doubt that the members are confronted with some heavy demands they had not anticipated, and I do not suppose there has been yet presented any satisfactory means of adjustment. I do not believe, however, that this legislature will neglect the interests of the children of the state. I know, personally, the feelings and the opinions of many of the members on this question. I know also the expectations of the people and their expressed wishes as made known to their representatives, and I believe the general assembly will do whatever may be necessary to put the schools on a good basis."

"Do you notice that Mr. DeJarnette asks what you are doing to advance the schools?"

"Yes, that is quite a proper question for him to ask. I am here to look after these matters, together with many others, and the people have the right to ask and to know what I am doing. The shortest reply I can make is, I am doing my best. Possibly, a more satisfactory answer will be, I am urging upon the legislature the proper training of teachers in a normal school and in teachers' institutes. We need good teachers, trained in their work, just like we need trained doctors and lawyers. We have too long neglected the prime necessity of a good school—a good teacher. Again, I am trying to arouse public sentiment to the necessity for education among the masses. Whenever my official duties would allow, I have accompanied the state school commissioner over the state for the purpose of awakening an interest in education and the formulation of plans to accomplish it."

"How do you find the people thinking on this question?"

"More aroused and more in earnest than ever before since the system was adopted. In one way and another I have been connected with this question for years. In the house and in the senate, as chairman of the committee on education, I had ample opportunity to know the public mind on this question. I have been a good deal with the teachers in convention, and again a great deal with the farmers during my official connection with the State Agricultural Society, and without hesitation I say that the people are more active in their efforts and purpose, by large odds, than they have ever been before."

"In the event that the demands made upon the general assembly should be so heavy that they decline to make the appropriation asked for in the bills now pending, what would you suggest?"

"As the bill has so far met with the approval of members, I do not know that it would be at all proper to consider the possibility of its failure. However, if the legislature should decline to make the appropriation that Mr. DeJarnette is pressing because they feel that the people are not in condition to bear any more general tax, they could very well pass such legislation under article VIII, section IV, paragraph I, of the constitution as would authorize local taxation in any county that might desire it.

"There would be several advantages in this system. It is now true that the money raised by general taxation goes to all the counties alike. Under the proposed method all the money raised in a county by taxation would be applied to the schools in that county. The schools could be made just as good as the people in the county desired them to be.

"Again, some counties in the state do not want schools longer than five months. Other counties want the schools eight or nine months. The counties that want short-term schools are not willing to be taxed to keep up longer schools, and the differences would be fully met by the system of local taxation, under the provisions of the constitution, making the tax altogether optional and dependent upon the recommendation of two grand juries.

"Another advantage of this system would be that any county building up its schools in this way would be an object lesson to adjacent counties, and the progress made would be a great stimulus to other counties to adopt the same method, just as is now true with the city systems.

"I have this matter very much at heart, and I believe it to be the solution of the school problem. I have never brought myself to believe that the state at large ought to pay the whole expense of the schools. Let the state pay a part and let the counties pay the rest. The state, for example, might pay for five months' schools, and let the counties pay the expense extending the time beyond that.

"Why, there are two counties in Georgia, and two of the best at that, which we had to force to five months' schools. There are thirty counties which the state has to pay money to in order to keep up their schools. The tax coming up from those counties is not sufficient to pay their pro rata of the school fund.

"It occurs to me that local taxation for a part of the school fund will remove this difficulty. In New York state they have a magnificent school fund of nearly eighteen millions, and something like $14,000,000 is raised by local taxation. When people object to paying taxes for school purposes, I put the matter this way: Judge Allen Fort told me of a boy who was sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve months. The judge did not like to do it, but the boy was convicted of a crime which had to be punished that way under the law. About a year afterwards, the people of Americus thought there was an organized gang of burglars in town. Every night some house was entered, and the robbery was so skillfully done that it was attributed to professional burglars. At last the robber was caught and it proved to be the boy, who had just been released from the penitentiary. He had learned burglary there among hardened criminals. Now the people have to be taxed to build jails and pay the expenses of courts for such boys as that. Which is better, to pay heavy court expenses for criminal trials, or to be taxed for schools?

"I was told the other day of a bad woman whose descendants had been traced up. There were eighty of them and they had cost the state of Pennsylvania $20,000 for criminal trials. How much better if a portion of that $20,000 had been spent in schools which would have set that woman straight, and through her would have influenced all her progeny?

"The money saved in court expenses is a beggarly consideration when compared with the good that results to society. We can recall instances where the trial of a single man has cost a county $20,000, and there have been families of criminals which have cost the state possibly much more.

"Infinitely better it would have been if a portion of that money could have been devoted to the proper education and training of those boys—such education and such training as would have made them useful citizens, competent to fill their appointed places in society."

"You are not uneasy, then, about the prospects of the common schools?"

"Not at all. On the contrary, I think the outlook is by far more favorable than ever before.

"It has been a very difficult problem for our people to solve. It has elements that do not present themselves to any people as we feel them at the south. These things are of such magnitude as to demand the best thought and the most careful study. I have, therefore, asked a conference with the teachers of the state during the present session of the legislature, with a view to fully opening up and discussing this whole question practically before the legislature.

"I attended the convention of teachers at Brunswick, and feeling sure that their knowledge of the situation would be more valuable than, possibly, that of any other class of citizens, I asked for the appointment of a good, large committee from the association to come to this city during the session and confer with the committees on education from both houses and suggest such legislation as they deemed proper. These gentlemen have been studying the situation for some time and I feel quite sure their suggestions will be valuable. When they reach the city I am sure the committees will be glad to hear what they have to say and consider their suggestions valuable."

AGAIN EATING.

Ozburn Partook of a Hearty Meal Yesterday Morning.

Ozburn's condition is improving.

Yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock he ate a breakfast consisting of a half-pound of porterhouse steak, two boiled eggs, some biscuit and a cup of coffee. This he relished.

Contrary to custom for the past three weeks he retained the food, and felt considerably the better for it.

Dr. Griffin's prescription was:

"Porterhouse steak, boiled eggs (2), well buttered and peppered. Coffee. Toast. Fried Irish potatoes. Milk, well iced. Three toddies or milk punch, with tonic."

Ozburn rested very quietly the entire day. He slept often and easily and scarcely uttered a complaint.

SWALLOWED HER TOE.

A Blacksnake's Unsuccessful Attempt to Swallow a Woman Alive.

DUBLIN, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—A negro woman near town, after hoeing cotton for some time, sought a shady nook and went to sleep. She was barefooted, and as she slept a huge blacksnake approached, and, evidently taking her big toe for a frog, forthwith swallowed it. The woman was awakened by a tickling sensation in her toe. Looking down she saw the snake. The next second that snake was being jerked through the woods at a rate of a mile a minute until he relinquished his grasp of the toe.

Biliousness, constipatin, torpid liver, piles, cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, 50 doses 25c. Samples free at druggists, by mail, 25c. MILES MED. CO., ELKHART, IND.

HOW TO BUY GROCERIES.

A Question of Interest to Everybody.

A little reflection is all that is needed to convince any one that the question of "How to Buy Groceries?" is one of importance to every one; for eating is one of the necessities of life, and a good, well-filled table its greatest luxury. Now, in answering this question, the first requisite should be pure, fresh goods. Go to some store where everything is kept clean and neat, and where you are sure of getting fresh goods of the very best quality.

Surely, if there is anything that we should be careful about, it is that everything we eat should be of the best quality and absolutely pure and fresh.

Now, we claim to handle only the very best quality of everything, and our large trade, which is constantly on the increase, insures freshness.

Besides, our store and our goods are kept scrupulously clean. Everything that dust can injure is kept under glass, and we invite all to come and inspect our stock of pure, fresh, clean and first-class groceries.

The next requisite in buying groceries is price. Today a lady, while buying a bill, remarked "Why, Mr. Hoyt, I just paid 20 cents for Windham corn, and you only charge me 15 cents." On being priced Rijamo coffee, she said that she had always paid 40 cents for coffee until she bought ours, and that ours was better. Another lady bought just then some of our fine Jersey butter at 35 cents, remarking that it was the best she could find and 5 cents per pound cheaper than any other. And we could go on through our stock, convincing you both of the quality and cheapness of our goods, but the above will suffice.

The next item in buying groceries is variety. You want to trade where you can find all you want. Now, it is conceded by all that we carry the most complete line of everything to eat that can be found anywhere.

No other store carries such a line of fine groceries as we do. In canned fruits or canned fish, our stock is complete and varied.

The same is true in all the other lines of eatables.

The application of the above is easy of solution. Hoyt's store is the place to buy fresh, pure, first quality and reasonable groceries.

W. R. HOYT,
Successor to Hoyt & Thorn, 90 Whitehall street
jun26 7 or 8p arm

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or $1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 MacKetta treet.

ALLIANCE IN ATHENS.

THE BIG RALLY THERE NEXT THURSDAY.

Larry Gantt Tells of the Great Treat in Store—He Thinks Twenty Thousand People Will Be There.

Larry Gantt was in Atlanta yesterday.

He has been in Athens for ten days, and is full of enthusiasm about the big alliance rally to be held there next Thursday.

He says there will be over ten thousand people in attendance, and it will be one of the biggest days the Classic City ever had. In speaking of the rally yesterday he said:

"Excitement in Athens over the great prohibition election has subsided, and given place to the grand alliance rally to be held in that city next Thursday. There will be a double attraction in the Classic City on that day, as it will mark the completion of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern road to that point, and also the reunion of the farmers.

"It is estimated that there will be between ten and twenty thousand farmers to meet the alliance leaders. Every man, woman and child in the city is aroused, enthused and determined to make the occasion a grand success.

"On Tuesday last the county alliance convened and appointed a committee to co-operate with the citizens, who had met the day previous and appointed committees on finance, arrangement and reception. It has been decided to charter the best brass band in the state, and I am in Atlanta today to arrange with the Zouave band. Dr. Boggs has tendered the farmers the use of the campus and college buildings, and in the grove the speaking will take place. A platform with a seating capacity of 200 will be erected, and comfortable benches will be furnished for visitors in front of the stand. The ladies of Athens have taken the matter of refreshments in hand and will supplement the baskets to be brought by their country friends. Mrs. H. C. White is chairman of this committee, which insures a perfection of arrangements in this line.

"But the hospitality will not stop there. The electric cars will be chartered, and the visitors given a free ride over the city. The business men of Athens appreciate the liberal support given them by the farmers, and will do all and everything in their power to render their rally a pre-eminent success.

"There will be present Mrs. Lease, whose eloquence, it is conceded, secured the defeat of Ingalls. Jerry Simpson, who knocked the socks off of the republican agitators in his state, will also be on hand, as also Polk, Livingston and Peek.

"The party will leave Atlanta on Wednesday afternoon on a special train together with the band. I learn that they will be welcomed at Harmony Grove and other points on the line by the people and local brass bands. The committee of reception will meet the orators at the Athens depot with carriages, and they will become the guests of the Classic City until their departure. Badges will be furnished all visiting alliancemen, which extends to them the freedom of the city.

"Nothing will be left undone which will add to the pleasure of their visit. I hope that the other Georgia cities will do as good a part by our farmers and their guests as will the people of Athens."

Mr. Gantt returned to Athens yesterday afternoon, where he will remain until after the rally.

OLD RELICS.

Some of Which Date Back to the Revolutionary War.

CANTON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Alice Lusk, of this county, says her father, W. C. Brooks, has a book, "A Holy Life," that has been handed down through several generations. The name of Mary Brooks is written in it, bearing date June 4, 1746. Her father also has a French silver coin that he has carried in his pocket fifty years, bearing date of 1776. It has worn slick as glass. He also has a fifty-dollar continental bill of 1776. Her mother has a foot wheel which her grandmother bought during the revolutionary war, and also a teapot that her grandmother before her father, Noble Timmons, was born in 1783.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

PILES Cured without the use of Knife, Ligature or Cautery. No detention from business—Cure guaranteed. All Diseases of the Rectum treated. Frederick F. Moore, M. D., (Havard Medical College, 1876—Formerly House Physician Massachusetts General Hospital.) Best of references. Consultation Free. Office, Old Capitol Building. Room 62. Hours 9 to 1—2 to 4. Take Elevator.

FISTULA.

may 17 tr m. 7p

KATIE B. MASSEY VS. EMMA MASSEY.—No. 297 Fall Term, 1891, Fulton Superior Court.—Petition of Katie B. Massey for the adoption of Louise Massey, infant daughter of Emma Massey. Notice is hereby given to Emma Massey, defendant in the above stated case, that the foregoing petition was filed in the clerk's office, of Fulton county, on June 16, 1891.

HAMILTON DOUGLAS,
Attorney for Petit tioner.

1866---THE OLDEST AND LARGEST HOUSE SOUTH---1891

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND HEADQUARTERS FOR

Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture and Shoes!

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

Will last through another week and will embrace every department in the business.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, odd lots in Draperies and Shades, odd pieces in Oil Cloths and Linoleum, Table Linens, White Goods, Colored Lawns, Embroidered Muslins, short lengths in Wools and Silks, and in

BLACK SHORT LENGTHS

We will show some of the very finest imported fabrics. We have an immense quantity, representing the best and latest styles, all to be cleared completely out at some nominal price. These goods will commend themselves. See them at once and get choice.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

TO BE CONTINUED THIS WEEK.

M. RICH & BROS.

Continue their great Bargain Summer Sale during this week. Our Mr. E. Rich, who is now at the north buying a very heavy stock of goods for the fall, notifies us we must make room.

CUT PRICES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

We are cutting prices in every department. Thousands of yards of 25c and 35c French Sateens, reduced this week to 10c a yard. 50 pieces 36-inch black-ground Printed Batiste, new styles, at 7½c, former price 12½c. 12 pieces figured Wash Surah Silks at 75c and $1, former price $1 and $1.25. 75 pieces dress lengths Woolen Goods at half price. 50 pieces Chantilly Lace Skirtings, Drapery Nets and Flouncings have been placed on the front counter, to be sold at half price.

MOTHERS' FRIEND SHIRT WAISTS

We are ready to close them out now, and offer 20 dozen 75c Shirt Waists at 60c. 110 dozen of our regular $1 Shirt Waists at 75c. See our display in the show window. We also offer

BARGAINS IN PARASOLS. BARGAINS IN HOSIERY. BARGAINS IN TABLE LINEN!

BARGAINS IN TOWELS. BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES. BARGAINS ALL OVER THE HOUSE!

Our great summer clearance sale in Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Draperies and Bric-a-Brac continues and will close out this week. Our stock of stylish Carpets must be sold at a sacrifice to make way for our incoming fall stock.

We Offer Unparalleled Bargains in Mattings.

50 rolls Mattings at 15c, regular price 25c.
46 rolls Mattings at 20c, regular price 35c.
38 rolls Mattings at 25c, regular price 40c.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

We offer this week in Furniture, beautiful Oak Bedroom Suites at $19. We are also closing out at cost a large lot of Dining and Fancy Chairs. We have still on hand some splendid Parlor Suites, which must be sold this week at a sacrifice.

Be sure to call and take advantage of this special opportunity to secure bargains.

M. Rich & Bros.,

54 and 56 Whitehall St.,
14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 E. Hunter St.

PETER LYNCH,

5 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

DEALER IN

Cigars, Tobaccos, Wines and Liquors. Guns, Pistols, Cartridges.

Is just now receiving half gallon, quart and pint fruit jars of the Millville, Glassboro and Mason pattern. Also turnip seeds of nearly all kinds. Claret, sherry, Port, Madeira, Angelica and other wines together with ale porter and bottled beer and other light beverages made a specialty of during the hot season of the year. Peter Lynch also runs a branch store at 209 W. Peters st., where he keeps a better variety of groceries and provisions, and a line of such goods as he keeps on Whitehall st., wines and liquors excepted. Please call and see him at either or both places and he will ar to please you. Terms cash.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. Margaret M. Conly, administratrix of Thomas J. Conly, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
july 4-3m sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. James W. English, administrator of Charles Pinckney, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
july4-3m-sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office July 3, 1891. James W. English, administrator of Mary M. Pinckney, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust
july 4, 3m sat. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. John Walton, administrator of Anna Walton, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
july 4-3m sat.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. Ida M. Brunner and Alice A. Scott, administratrixs of Selina R. Dunn, represent that they have fully discharged the duties of their said trust, and pray for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administratrixs should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN,
july 4, 3m, sat Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. Cicero Bridwell, administrator of Albert S. Evans, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
July 4-3m-sat.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. Joseph Hirsch, as administrator of Adolph Brandt, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
july4-3m-sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1891. George W. Parrott, administrator of Elizabeth A. J. Parrott, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june6-3m-sat.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1891. James E. Eddleman, administrator of F. M. Eddleman, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. C ALHOUN, Ordinary.
une6 3m sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1891. Francis M., Harrison B. and John W. White, Jr., executors of Sarah A. White, represent that they have fully discharged the duties of their said trust, and pray for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said executors should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june6 3m sat

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, June 5, 1891. J. K. Brunner, as administrator of John N. Dunn, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
june6-3m-sat.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that James Woodward, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in August next, unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinay.
jy 4, 11, 18, 25 aug 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. John C. Peck has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of John C. Peck, Jr., and Arthur J. Peck, minors under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in August next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN.
july 4, 11, 18, 25, aug 1 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. William Worth Martin has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Rosa M., Kenneth C. and George E. Williams, minors under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in August next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
july 4, 11, 18, 25—aug 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. Sidney M. Wilson has applied for letters of administration on the estate of James F. Wilson, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in August next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
july 4, 11, 18, 25, aug 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. Thomas M. Clarke and Joseph Thompson, executors of Joseph Thompson, represent that they have fully discharged the duties of their said trust, and pray for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said executors should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN,
july 4—3m sat. Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. Calvin W. Mangum, guardian of William N. Mangum, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. Elisha C. Atkins, executor of Robert F. Atkins, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
july 4, 3msat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, July 3, 1891. The appraisers appointed upon application of Adaline Long, widow of Tim Long, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next August term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
July 4 11 18 25 aug 1 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. A. J. Moss, administrator of Adra A. Moss, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in August next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
July 4, 11, 18, 25, aug 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 3, 1891. Sadie J. Sage has applied for letters of administration on the estate of John C. Sage, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in August next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

PINES.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Pines, B. F. Owens, Hon. Pat H. Owens, J. B. Langley, R. O. Peyton and James A. Hall are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. C. S. Pines from the residence, 181 Cooper street, on Sunday, 12th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Grady Cadets.

You are hereby commanded to appear at your armory, 3½ Marietta street, tonight at 8 o'clock, sharp.

Important business meeting.

By order ED HARRALSON, First Sergeant,

FRANK T. ORME, Lieutenant Commanding.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, July 10, 1891.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@$2.50 ₱ 1000 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.					
New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years		100	Atlanta 7s, 1899		108
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years		101	Atlanta 6s, L. D.		103
New Ga. 4½s, 1915		112½	Atlanta 4½s		98
Georgia 7s, 1896		108	Augusta 7s, L. D.		110
Savannah 6s		102	Macon 6s		111
Atlanta 8s, 1902		118	Columbus 5s		98
Atlanta 8s, 1892		100	Rome granted		100
Atlanta 7s, 1904		113	Waterworks 6s		100
			Rome 5s		90
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.					
Atlanta Nat'l		350	Lowry B'k Co.	140	150
Atlanta B. Co.		130	Atlanta Trust & Banking Co.	110	120
Ger. L'n & B. Co.	99	100	Am'n Banking & Trust Co.	103	105
Merch. Bank		150	South'n Bank'g & Trust Co.		106
Bank S. of Ga.		150			
Gate City Nat.		145			
Capitol City		120	122		
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. 6s, 1897		103	Ga. Pacific, 1st	103	106
Ga. 6s, 1910		110	112	Ga. Pacific, 2d	64	67
Ga. 6s, 1922		111	113	A. P. & L., 1st 7s	107	110
Central 7s, 1893		100		Mar't'a & N. G.		50
Char. Col. & A.		102		S., A. & M., 1st	79	82½
At. & Florida		100				
RAILROAD STOCKS.						
Georgia		197	199	Aug. & Sav.	135	
Southwestern		114	116	A. & W. P.	108	110
Central		105	108	do. deben	95	98
Cent. deben		90	95			

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The stock market still showed no change in its character today, but prices sprung upward again under the demand from shorts, while the trading was entirely professional and fluctuations in all but a few prominent stocks insignificant. There was more than the usual bear manipulation, directed especially against Grangers stocks, but the report of the agricultural department on the growing crops was expected to be favorable, and a covering demand sprung up which reversed yesterday's tendency in prices. It was positively stated that no gold would go out tomorrow, and while exchange was firmer and a shade higher, the effect of this assurance was seen in higher prices for stocks. The opening was steady, but the pressure of the bears forced fractional losses during early dealings, when the publication of St. Paul earnings and other favorable reports changed the temper of speculation, which remained firm throughout the rest of the day, becoming positively strong in the last hour. The close, however, was only firm, but at the top figures of the day. The final changes are in almost all cases small. Sales 103,000 shares.

Exchange quiet and strong at 486@488; commercial bills 484½@486¾.

Money easy at 1½@2, closing offered at 2.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $94,076,000; currency, $21,999,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 116¾; 4½s 100¼ bid.

State bonds dull and featureless.

Ala., Class A, 2 to 5	98	N. Y. Central	99⅞
do., Class B, 5s	103¾	Norfolk & West. pref.	50
N. & C. 6s	126	Northern Pacific	23½
do. 4s	98	do. preferred	66
S. C. con. Brown	93½	Pacific Mail	36
Tennessee 6s	102	Reading	29
Tennessee 5s	99¾	Rich. & W. P. Ter.	14½
Tenn. Settlement 3s	67½	Rock Island	73¼
Virginia 6s	50	St. Paul	65½
Virginia consols	55	do. Preferred	112¾
Chicago and N. W.	105	Texas Pacific	13
do. preferred	133	Tenn. Coal & Iron	32¾
Del. and Lack.	125½	Union Pacific	44
Erie	19	N. J. Central	114
East Tenn., new		Missouri Pacific	67¾
Lake Shore	109¾	Western Union	79¾
Louisville & Nash	75¼	Cotton Oil Trust	22
Memphis & Char.	34	Brunswick	9
Mobile & Ohio	39	Mobile & Ohio 1s	66
Nash. & Chat.	107	Silver certificates	100½
N. O. Pacific 1st	87	*Ex-dividend.	

Cahn & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Received over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Messrs. Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The earnings of the first week of the St. Paul road, showing an increase of over $50,000, gave an impetus to the market and showed conclusively that the crop is about being moved, and points to the tremendous earnings the Granger roads have in sight. London bought a few stocks for balance, still did not trade to any extent, as tomorrow is a holiday in London, the exchange closing to give the people a chance to partake in the festivities in honor of Emperor William. The opening here was rather tame. The traders made a set at Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and were successful in knocking off 1 per cent from its price and in losing a good deal of short stock. When they looked around to cover they saw how barren this market was of any long stock selling, and had to pay from ½c to 1c loss before they could even up. Louisville and Nashville was attacked first on the issuing of the new stock at 70. Their recent statement was a good one, showing between 5½ and 6 per cent earned for the year, but we hardly think it was wise of the company in declaring the 2½ per cent cash dividend and then go to work and issue new stock at 70c on the dollar. This mode of financiering was condemned in Wall street, since the new money, if they keep on paying at the rate of 5 per cent, would cost them between 7 and8 per cent per annum. It will take a little time for the market to digest this new stock, but we think we will see higher prices for Louisville and Nashville in the future. The government crop report, to come out after business hours, is expected to show up well for both wheat and corn. Then if Mr. Dodge's report does not turn out what is expected, still private advices show that the crop for 1891 will become historical. The sentiment this afternoon is decidedly more encouraging. The apathy of the public is still felt, but with a little encouragement from Wall street the public will again enter speculation and try to recoup some of the losses made in the panic of last November. We consider the present prices of stock low. We understand Mr. Corbin is going to resign from the Jersey Central.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, July 10.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
July	7.98@ 8.00	7.98@ 7.99
August	8.02@ 8.03	8.01@ —
September	8.13@ 8.15	8.14@ 8.15
October	8.23@ 8.25	8.24@ 8.25
November	8.33@ —	8.34@ 8.35
December	8.41@ —	8.42@ 8.43
January	8.49@ —	8.51@ 8.52
February	8.57@ —	8.59@ 8.60
March	8.66@ 8.67	8.68@ 8.69
April	8.75@ 8.76	8.77@ 8.78

Closed steady; sales 87,800 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890
Saturday	981	41	6362	553	277909	.....
Monday	987	288	2263	435	274033	111725
Tuesday	3085	109	4364	312	270241	111643
Wednesday	1410	103	1464	1235	268686	110964
Thursday	1018	339	4979	3474	263309	105971
Friday	1759	182	3195	441	261835	105177
Total	9423	1062	23127	6150		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	8.13	July	7.64
February	8.22	August	7.66
March	8.32	September	7.75
April	8.42	October	7.89
May		November	7.97
June		December	8.05

Closed steady; sales 27,500 bales.

Local—Market dull; middling 8c.

NEW YORK, July 10—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today.

Net receipts at all United States ports	9,243
Same time last year	1,062
Showing an increase	8,181
Total receipts	6,857,527
Same time last year	5,760,939
Showing an increase	1,096,588
Exports for the week	23,127
Same time last year	6,450
Showing an increase	16,677
Total exports to date	5,502,111
Same time last year	4,799,400
Showing an increase	852,711
Stock at United States ports	261,835
Same time last year	105,177
Showing an increase	156,658
Stock at interior towns	30,230
Same time last year	3,912
Showing an increase	27,498
Stock at Liverpool	1,109,000
Same time last year	833,000
Showing an increase	276,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	29,000
Same time last year	12,000
Showing an increase	17,000

NEW YORK, July 10—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1890.

Galveston	999,972
New Orleans	2,046,553
Mobile	305,393
Savannah	1,117,807
Charleston	583,858
Wilmington	186,239
Norfolk	641,898
Baltimore	52,516
New York	211,556
Boston	119,551
Newport News	79,719
Philadelphia	99,544
West Point	346,568
Pensacola	21,713
Brunswick	121,996
Laredo	15,516
Eagle Pass	7,808
El Paso	466
Benson	1,445
Total	6,857,527

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, July 10—[Special.]—The course of the market today has been decidedly erratic. Futures in Liverpool were partially 1-64d above last evening's prices at 2 o'clock, and so closed. This market opened very dull and almost without quotable change. For a time it seemed that no change was probable until after the publication of the government report, but two prominent houses came in as sellers, and the magnitude of their offerings gave rise to a "faked" rumor that the bureau report was known and was being acted upon. The result was an entire withdrawal of buying orders and a rapid decline to 7.93 for August, the lowest price thus far touched. After a slight recovery of some 4@5 points trading again became very limited, and when the Washington report became known September was selling at 8.10. As it became digested operators seemed to agree that it did not justify any further decline, and a buying movement set in which carried prices back some 7 points. The close was steady at about 2 points reaction from the highest. The bureau report has been much discussed. It is certainly lower than was expected, but less importance is attached to the figures of the condition, which are 88.6-10, against 85 7-10 last month and 91 7-10 last year, than to the context descriptive of the condition of the crop, and in which a very gloomy view seems to be taken of the situation everywhere but in Texas. It is generally expected that the Liverpool market tomorrow will show an advance, but many express the opinion that the improvement will be short-lived unless spinners sustain the market by increased purchases. The stock in store and afloat for Liverpool shows a reduction of 40,000 bales for the week, and is now 266,000 bales in excess of last year.

Lehman Bros.' Cotton Letter.

Received over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Messrs. Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, July 10—The cotton market this morning opened weak and lower, but on receipt of the bureau report rapidly advanced 10 points. There has been free selling during the past ten days on the presumption that the report would show 90 per cent, whereas the same was only 88.6. The effect may be to give us temporarily higher prices, though no material advance can be hoped for unless crop accounts should be less favorable.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot dull; middling uplands 4 9-16; sales 7,000 bales; American 6,400; speculation and export 500; receipts none; American none; uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 4 29-64 August and September delivery 4 32-64, 4 33-64; September and October delivery 4 36-64; October and November delivery 4 39-64; November and December delivery 4 42-64, 4 41-64, 4 42-64; January and delivery 4 44-54; futures opened steady.

Weekly—Sales 43,000, American 41,000; trade takings, including forwarded from shipside, 64,000; actual export 5,000; import 24,000; American 20,000; stock 1,109,000; American 881,000; afloat 47,000; American 29,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause July delivery 4 29-64, 4 30-64; July and August delivery 4 29-64, 4 30-64; August and September delivery 4 32-64, sellers; September and October delivery 4 35-64, sellers; October and November delivery 4 37-64, 4 38-64; November and December delivery 4 39-64, 4 40-64; December and January delivery 4 41-64, value; January and February delivery 4 43-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 45-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, July 10—Cotton easy; sales 521 bales; middling uplands 8¾; Orleans 8 13-16; net receipts none; gross 1,497; stock 147,971.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,118; gross 8,257; exports to Great Britain 4,709; to France 390; to continent 3,743; forwarded 3,478; sales —; to spinners 1,413.

GALVESTON, July 10—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅞; net receipts 181 bales; gross 181; sales 54; stock 6,228.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,398; gross 1,398; sales 787; to spinners 100; exports coastwise 2,326.

NORFOLK, July 10—Cotton dull; middling 8; net receipts 136 bales; gross 136; sales 105; stock 7,785.

Weekly — Net receipts 959; gross 1,351; sales 303; exports coastwise 1,879.

BALTIMORE, July 10—Cotton weak; middling 8¼; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; to spinners —; stock 1,510.

Weekly—Net receipts 203; gross 1,916; sales —; to spinners —; exports to Great Britain 1,622; to continent 622.

BOSTON, July 10—Cotton dull; little doing; middling 8¾; net receipts none bales; gross 966; sales none; stock none.

Weekly—Net receipts 477; gross 3,065; sales none; exports to Great Britain 2,111.

WILMINGTON, July 10—Cotton nominal; middling 7⅞; net receipts 6 bales; gross 6; sales none; stock 4,053.

Weekly—Net receipts 22; gross 22; sales none; exports coastwise 45.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10—Cotton quiet; middling 8¾; net receipts 94 bales; gross 94; stock 6,455.

Weekly—Net receipts 278; gross 397; sales none.

SAVANNAH, July 10—Cotton easy; middling 7⅞; net receipts 225 bales; gross 225; sales 205; stock 5,297.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,370; gross 1,370; sales 665; to spinners —; exports coastwise 2,684.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10—Cotton steady; middling 7 15-16; net receipts 642 bales; gross 642; sales 1,250; stock 70,231.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,950; gross 2,576; sales 4,975; exports to Great Britain 6,262; to France 3,691; coastwise 3,815; sales to spinners —.

MOBILE, July 10—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts 46 bales; gross 46; sales 100; stock 6,577.

Weekly—Net receipts 177; gross 177; sales 650; to spinners —; exports coastwise 520.

MEMPHIS, July 10—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts 31 bales; sales none; shipments 189; stock 5,859.

Weekly—Net receipts 409; shipments 3,482; sales 150.

AUGUSTA, July 10—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 7⅞; net receipts 82 bales; shipments 19; sales 51; stock 12,743.

Weekly—Net receipts 302; shipments 349; sales 475; to spinners —.

CHARLESTON, July 10—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅞; net receipts 157 bales; gross 157; sales none; stock 4,323.

Weekly—Net receipts 649; gross 649; sales 405; to spinners —; exports coastwise 1,349.

MONTGOMERY, July 10—Cotton nominal; middling 7½; net receipts of the week 104 bales; shipments 84; stock of 1891, 3,737; 1890, 241; sales 84.

MACON, July 10—Cotton —; middling —; net receipts of the week 15 bales; sales none; stock 1891, 1,103; 1890, —; shipments 115.

COLUMBUS, July 10—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts of the week 99 bales; shipments 35; sales 156; to spinners —; stock of 1891, 2,318; 1890, 244.

NASHVILLE, July 10—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅞; net receipts of the week 7 bales; shipments 32; sales 46; to spinners 8; stock of 1891, 1,930; 1890, 245.

SELMA, July 10—Cotton steady; middling 8¼; net receipts of the week 83 bales; shipments 180; stock of 1891, 2,635; 1890, 3.

ROME, July 10—Cotton, net receipts for the week 105 bales; shipments 514; stock 1,292.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A bear sentiment was in control of the wheat pit at the opening this morning, but it was not aggressive, and contented itself with making a dull and easy market. In the absence of any stimulating news it was the natural tendency of prices should be downward. The shorts, who had sold with considerable freedom around the opening yesterday, then saw an opportunity to scalp good profits and began to cover. Late private cables, quoting a better tone and liberal clearances at New York, had a strengthening effect, and caused a recovery to near the closing prices of yesterday. Fears of the government statistician, however, took possession of the traders, the market grew dull and then sagged off to bottom figures, but rallied a little before the close.

Corn opened weak and lower. There were free offerings at the outset with only a limited demand, but business was not pressed, and there was only a small recession from opening figures. This was succeeded by a better feeling later, when wheat began to advance, and an improvement in values took place.

Oats were dull with fluctuations in September confined to 28¼@28½c.

Provisions were generally strong on smaller receipts of hogs and better prices at the yards. Packers were good buyers. September pork gained 20c. Lard advanced 15c and ribs 17½c.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
July	90¾	90⅞	90⅞
August	87¼	87½	87
September	86¾	87	86½
CORN—			
July	55¼	56¼	55¾
August	53¾	55⅜	53⅝
September	51⅞	52¼	51¾
OATS—			
July	37	37⅛	36½
August	29½	29½	29½
September	28⅜	28½	28¼
PORK—			
September	10 27½	10 30	10 47½
October	10 42½	10 57½	10 57½
LARD—			
September	6 32½	6 47½	6 47½
October	6 45	6 57½	6 57½
SIDES—			
September	6 27½	6 42½	6 42½
October	6 37½	6 53½	6 52½

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Received over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Messrs. Youngblood & Haas.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Liverpool higher and liberal buyers. Paris and Berlin lower. Clearances at seaboard ports, wheat and wheat flour, including New Orleans, aggregated about 500,000 bushels, of which 320,000 bushels were bought in New York for export. The receipts of new wheat were large for the season of the year, and the quality very fine. Country grain buyers continue to be liberal sellers against their purchases. Local scalpers are quite bearish and generally expecting a bearish government report and lower prices.

Receipts of corn again show an increase and prices continue to decline.

The receipts of oats were larger than the estimates, and the market, like wheat and corn, has a declining tendency.

The domestic and foreign demand for the hog product was very large and the markets strong. The largest buying, however, was by one or two large shorts, who were closing up their deals before going away on the usual vacation. The market the greater portion of the day was of a sort of holiday nature, without special local feature.

The statement made by the government reports winter wheat, condition, 96.2; spring, 94.1. Corn, 92.8. Rye, 93.9. Oats, 87.8. Barley, 90.9.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, July 10, 1891.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, July 10—Flour, southern dull and easy; common to fair extra $3.85@4.50; good to choice $4.60@5.50. Wheat, spot lower and active for export, closing weak; No. 2 red 102½@103¾ in elevator; options dull and ½@⅞c lower on fine weather, private cables weaker, freer movement of new wheat and expected favorable government crop report; No. 2 red July 100½; August 97⅛; September 96⅛. Corn, spot weaker with a moderate business; No. 2 70@71 in elevator; options ¼@⅜c lower, quiet and weak; crop reports good; July 64½; August 61½; September 59½. Oats, spot unsettled, irregular and less active; options moderate active and weaker; July 43; September 33½; No. 2 spot 44@45½; mixed western 41@46½. Hops weak and quiet; state common to choice 22@28; Pacific coast 25@32½.

ST. LOUIS, July 10—Flour dull; choice $3.85@4.00; patents $4.85@4.95; fancy $4.25@4.40; family $3.50@3.60. Wheat, uncertainty as to where the government crop report would place the condition served to deaden speculation with the natural result of slighly lowering prices; No. 2 red cash 87⅞@88¼; July 86@87⅜; September 85½@85⅞. Corn weakened early ½c and closed ½c below yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 55½@55¾; July 54½@55; September 49¾@50. Oats dull; No. 2 cash —; July 33@34¼; September 27¾. ——.

ATLANTA, July 10 — Flour:— First patent $6.50; second patent $6.00; extra fancy $5.75; fancy $5.50; family $4.75. Corn — No. 2 white 86c; mixed 82c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 56c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 96c; choice timothy, small bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 90c. Meal—Plain 85c; bolted 85c. Wheat bran—Large sacks $1.05; small sacks $1.07. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ₱ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ₱ cwt. Grits—Pearl $4.25.

BALTIMORE, July 10—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $3.50@3.75; extra $3.85@4.50; family $4.85@5.00; city mills Rio brands extra $5.00@5.25. Wheat, southern steady; Fultz 94@103; longberry 95@104; western firm; No. 2 red winter spot 100½. Corn, southern steady; white 75@76; yellow 76.

CHICAGO, July 10—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; winter patents $4.80@5.15; spring patents $4.70@5.40; bakers $4.40@4.25. No. 2 spring wheat 90@91; No. 2 red 91@92. No. 2 corn 58¾. No. 2 oats 37.

CINCINNATI, July 10—Flour in fair demand; family $4.15@4.25; fancy $4.85@4.75. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 90. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 59@60. Oats irregular; No. 2 mixed 40½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, July 10 — Coffee — Roasted — Arbuckle's 25c ₱ 100 lb cases; Levering's 24½c. Green—Extra choice 23½c; choice 23c; good 21½; fair 20; common 18@19c. Sugar—Granulated 4⅞; off granulated —; powdered 5¼; cut loaf 5¼; white extra C 4¼; yellow extra C 4¼. Syrup—New Orleans choice 40@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 15c. Rice 7½@8¼c. Singapore pepper 16c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Choice 7½c; good 6¾c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 13c; flats 13½c; skim —. White fish, ½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Parafine 11½c; star 10c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $2.00@3.75; 00s 2 $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross $3.7s. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do. 1 lb packages 6½c; cases, 1 lb 6⅞c; do. 1 and ½ lbs 6c; do. ½ lbs 6¼c. Crackers—XXX soda 6¾c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@6.50; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $5.00@7.50; F. W. oysters $2.20@2.50; L. W. $1.60; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 6½c; nickel package $3.50, celluloid $5.00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.80. Shot $1.65 ₱ sack.

NEW YORK, July 10—Coffee, options closed steady and unchanged to 10 points up; July 16.80@16.90; August 15.90@16.10; September 15.10@15.20; spot Rio firm and in fair demand; No. 7 17⅛@17½ for new crop; fair cargoes 18¾. Sugar, raw held firmly and about nominal; fair to good refining 2⅞; centrifugal 96-test 3 3-16; refined firmer and fairly active; mould A 4¼; standard A 4 5-16; confectioners' A 4¼; cut loaf 5½; crushed 5½; powdered 4⅜; granulated 4⅜@4½; cubes 4 9-16. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test 11½@12; New Orleans steady and quiet; open kettle common to fancy 25@35. Rice steady but dull; domestic fair to extra 6¼@6¾; Japan 5½@5¾.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10—Coffee dull; Rio ordinary to fair 18@19. Sugar steady; Louisiana open kettle prime 4 11-16; good fair to fully fair 3⅝; good common to fair 3⅜; common 2¾@3 13-16; centrifugals, of plantation granulated 4¼; choice white 4⅜; off white 4⅛; choice yellow clarified 4¼; prime do. 4¼; off do. 3⅞; seconds 2⅝@3. Molasses steady; Louisiana open kettle, fermenting good fair to prime 23@25 centrifugals, strictly prime 14@15; prime to good prime 20; fair to good fair 14@15; good common 10@12; Louisiana syrup 20@25. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to good 4½@5½.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, July 10—Provisions strong. Pork, standard mess $10.50@10.75. Lard, prime steam 5.90. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 5.00; long clear 6.25; clear ribs 6.37½; short clear @6.62½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.50; long clear 5.85@5.87½; clear ribs 6.55@7.00; short clear 7.10@7.12½; hams 10@12.

NEW YORK, July 10—Pork firm but quiet; mess old $10.00@11.00; new $11.50@12.25; extra prime $10.50@11.00. Middles firm but quiet; short clear 6.25. Lard quiet but firm; western steam 6.50@6.52½; city steam 5.95@6.00; options, July 6.50; August 6.58 bid; September 6.70 bid.

ATLANTA, July 10—Clear ribsides, boxed 7½@7¼c; ice cured bellies 7¾c. Sugar-cured hams 10½@12¼, according to brand and average; California 7¼c; breakfast bacon 9½@10½c. Lard—Pure leaf 8½; leaf 7½; refined 6.

CHICAGO, July 10—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $10.25@10.30. Lard 6.25@6.30. Short ribs loose 6.20@6.25. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.10@5.15; short clear sides boxed 6.50@6.60.

CINCINNATI, July 10—Pork firmer at $10.62½. Lard firmer; current make 5.87½. Bulk meats stronger and higher; short ribs 6.25@6.37½. Bacon firmer; short clear 12½@7.25.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, July 10—Turpentine steady at 34; rosin firm; strained $1.20; good strained $1.25; tar firm at $2.00; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.40; yellow dip $2.40; virgin $2.40.

NEW YORK, July 10—Rosin weak and quiet; common to good strained $1.37½@1.42½; turpentine dull but steady at 37¼@38.

CHARLESTON, July 10—Turpentine steady at 35; rosin firm; good strained $1.45.

SAVANNAH, July 10—Turpentine firm at 34¾; rosin firm at $1.25@1.30.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, July 10—Eggs 10@12c. Butter—Western creamery 25@30c; choice Tennessee 19@20c; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Hens 28@30c; young chickens, large 20@25c; small 12@14c Dressed poultry—Turkeys 17@18c; ducks 14c; chickens 15c. Irish potatoes new $4.00@4.50 ₱ bbl. Sweet potatoes 60@70c ₱ bushel. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12c. Onions $6.00 ₱ bbl. Cabbage 2@3½c ₱ lb. Grapes 10@15c ₱ lb.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, July 10. — Apples — Choice —@— ₱ bbl. Lemons—$6.50@8.00. Oranges—Florida $3.00@4.00. Cocoanuts—5c. Pineapples—$1.50@2.75 ₱ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.50@2.25. Figs 13@18. Raisins—New California $2.75 ₱ ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants — 7@8c. Lemons citron—20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16c; pecans 12@14c; Brazil 15c; filberts 11½c; walnut 15c. Peanuts—Virginia, fancy hand-picked 4@5c; North Carolina 5@6c.

FREDERICK MARTIN VS. A. K. SEAGO.—Motion to establish copy lost deed in Fulton Superior Court, fall term, 1891. No. .—To all and singular the sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and constables of said state of Georgia. Greeting:

To the defendant, A. K. Seago, who resides in the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana: Frederick Martin having presented to me a petition in writing, wherein he alleges that a certain deed, made and executed by A. K. Seago to Douglass Craddock, said deed dated ninth day of December, 1873, has been lost or destroyed; that Frederick Martin owns a part of the land embraced in said deed, a copy of which said deed in substance is attached to said petition and duly sworn to. You are, therefore, hereby commanded to show cause, if any you can, at the next Superior Court, to be held in and for said county, on the first Monday in September, 1891, why said copy of deed should not be established in lieu of the lost or destroyed original.

Witness the Hon. Marshall J. Clarke, judge of said court, this 4th day of June, 1891.

G. H. TANNER, Clerk.

june6 d3m e o sat

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, Atlanta, Ga., July 7, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE last meeting of the city council of said city an ordinance was introduced authorizing the construction of a sewer from end of sewer on Markham street to Hunter street, of brick material, to cost three thousand dollars, through the property of J. H. Watson, T. W. Mason, Louisa Epps and Peter McMurray and others, to Davis street, thence along Davis street to Mitchell street, thence along Mitchell street to old culvert, thence through the property of Fuller & Fuller, W. A. Hancock and others to Hunter street.

Said ordinance will be in order for second reading and adoption at the next regular meeting of the council.

A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk.

july10to20july

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL creditors of the estate of Abel Miles, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. June 13, 1891.

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON, Administrator.

june13-6w sat

Notice to Debtors and Creditors

ALL creditors of the estate of Catherine Cromley, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.

June 13, 1891. June 13-6m

FINANCIAL.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities
76 East Alabama Street.
Room 7, Gate City Bank Building.

DARWIN G. JONES,
41 Broad St. cor. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments. 8-28-1y

Profitable, Safe Investments in Mineral, Timber and Town Lands,
A. J. McBRIDE, 10 Gate City Bank.

HARRY LYNAN,
Manager city department. First-class Atlanta property always pays. Some choice business, factory and residence sites. feb28-dly fin pg

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
*No. 3, from Savannah	7 00 am	*No. 2, to Savannah	7 10 am
*No. 15, from Barnesville	8 00 am	*No. 14, to Macon	11 30 am
*No. 11, from Macon	10 50 am	*No. 12, to Macon	2 45 pm
*No. 1, from Savannah	5 35 pm	*No. 16, to Barnesville	5 45 pm
*No. 13, from Macon	10 20 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah	7 10 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Nashville*	7 00 am	To Nashville*	8 10 am
From Marietta	8 25 am	To Chattanooga*	1 35 pm
From Rome	10 55 am	To Rome	3 45 pm
From Chat'n'ga*	1 45 pm	To Marietta*	5 00 pm
From Nashville*	6 40 pm	To Nashville*	6 25 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From West Point	10 00 am	To Opelika*	7 00 am
From Montg'm'y*	12 05 pm	To Selma*	2 40 pm
From Selma*	2 10 pm	To West Point	4 30 pm
From Opelika*	5 45 pm	To Montgomery*	11 50 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*	6 30 am	To Augusta*	8 00 am
From Covington	7 55 am	To Decatur	8 55 am
From Decatur	10 05 am	To Clarkston	12 10 pm
From Augusta*	1 00 pm	To Augusta*	2 45 pm
From Clarkston	2 20 pm	To Clarkston	3 25 pm
From Clarkston	4 50 pm	To Covington	6 20 pm
From Augusta*	5 45 pm	To Augusta*	11 15 pm

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.

*No. 12, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville	11 15 am	o. 12, for Rome, N'w Y'k, Cincin'ti, Ku'rville and Memphis, and Ala. points	12 15 pm
*No. 11, from New Y'k, Knox'le, Nashv'le, and Cincinnati	6 50 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincin'ti, New York and Memphis	11 40 pm
*No. 15, from Cincinnati, Nashville and Knoxville	5 50 am	*No. 15, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville	3 00 am
*No. 14, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick and Macon	11 15 pm	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville	7 00 pm
No. 13, from Chattanooga, Gadsden, Anniston and Rome	3 00 pm	No. 16, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga	7 00 am

A BUSY APPEARANCE

PRESENTED AT THE CITY HALL YESTERDAY.

A Large Number of Licenses Issued—The Board of Health at Work on an Important Change.

The city hall presented a lively scene yesterday.

It was the 10th of the month, and water tax and license money flowed in from early morning throughout the day.

In the waterworks office—the last day on which the discount was allowed—from $1,200 to $1,500 were collected.

In the office of the city clerk license after license was issued. When the day's work had closed about four hundred licenses had been written out, the receipts for which amounted to about fifteen thousand dollars.

The date for payment of these was July 1st. The extension of the ten days expired yesterday, and now Marshal Loyd will take a hand with his fi. fas.

There have been thus far about two thousand licenses taken out. There are perhaps twenty-eight hundred altogether.

The probabilities are, however, that hardly more than two hundred and fifty delinquents' indebtednesses will be collected.

Among those who were conspicuous in the clerk's office yesterday were the liquor men. Then two or three more cigarette licenses were issued, making about a dozen of these dealers.

Tax Receipts.

The tax receiver is about the busiest mortal in the city hall.

Twenty-five thousand tax receipts—including the duplicates, 25,000 more—are being made out and it is requiring work, and lots of it.

In this department there is a noticeable increase over last year. About eighteen thousand receipts were prepared then, thus making 7,000 more for '91.

The Park's Improvements.

Major Sidney Root is still devoting a great deal of attention to Grant park. Twice or three times a week he goes out there to examine into the condition of the place and see where improvements are required.

Yesterday morning he paid a visit and found everything very satisfactory.

At present the plants there represent one-third of all the varieties of flora in the United States, and they are increasing in number all the time. Some of them have been brought directly from southern France, others from far away Japan.

Grant park has certainly one great advantage—nearly everything will thrive there under Atlanta's climate.

Major Root has been investigating the matter of public parks throughout the country, and finds that Atlanta has the largest in the south. Central park, in Savannah, is probably next, being 400 acres. As to beauty no one will question the rank of Grant park. What adds to the remarkable showing is the fact that ten years ago the entire territory was woods, and now but $7,500 is appropriated for it, annually.

The new public comfort building will be finished in about two weeks. Whether or not any special occasion will be made of the day of its completion has not been decided upon yet.

A Highly Beneficial Change.

Inspector Veal has been busily engaged in arranging an improved method of removing night soil.

He is considering two systems—the one in operation at Boston, the other at Washington.

Today Mr. Harvey C. Strout, of the Strout Barrel-Closure Company of Boston, will be here to show the advantages of his system. His method of transportation is by barrels with air-tight caps.

Inspector Veal will, perhaps, decide in a few days.

At present a larger force than usual is being worked on the streets—about one hundred and thirty hands.

STRANGE AFFINITY

Between a Little Boy of Abbeville and a Mocking Bird.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—A strange affinity exists between Arthur Little, a twelve-year-old boy of South Abbeville, and a mocking bird, that is attracting considerable attention. A few days ago while sitting on the veranda of his father's residence, reading, a full-grown mocking bird flew in and perched on Arthur's shoulder.

Being absorbed, the boy was unconscious of the bird's presence when it commenced pecking his back. Thinking it was one of his mother's little chickens, he reached back and took it in his hand. The bird evinced no sign of fear or shyness, and when he released it, it perched on his finger and twittered.

The boy drove the bird away, but it only flew a short distance when it returned and again alighted on his hand. Since that day the bird often visits the boy and follows him about as a pet dog does its master. The boy has become strongly attached to his feathered friend.

THE NEGRO UNIVERSITY.

It Is Well Attended and Is Progressing Nicely.

ATHENS, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The negro college, which was temporarily established in this city on June 1st, is doing splendidly.

One hundred and thirty-two students are enrolled, and all are over fifteen years of age. The average daily attendance is seventy-two. The first monthly report is in the hands of Chancellor Boggs. It shows that the students have made commendable progress in their studies.

Professor R. R. Wright, who is in charge of the institution, says it will be in splendid shape by October when it will be permanently located in Savannah.

An Old Terrapin.

HOMER, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Eleven years ago Mr. W. C. Hooper caught a small terrapin and cut the initials of his name and the date on the terrapin's shell. A few days ago he found the same terrapin within fifteen feet of the same place. The letters and figures are still plain on the shell.

Ahead on Corn.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Mr. A. W. Fuller, of Sibble, has a twenty-acre field of corn from which he expects to gather thirty bushels of corn per acre, and a ten-acre field that yields almost as large a harvest.

Nervous debility, poor memory, diffidence, sexual weakness, pimples, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at u allgistst.

The Electric Street Car Schedule.

The Atlanta, West End and McPherson Barracks Railway Company are running on regular schedule of every twenty minutes, from 6 a. m. until 11 p. m. Guard mount and drill at barracks every morning at 9 o'clock. Concerts Monday and Wednesday evenings, 7 to 8:30. Dress parade every Wednesday at 6 p. m. For baseball and other amusements at barracks see daily papers.
june19-dim

Chautauqua Lake on the Erie Railway.

Midway between Cincinnati and New York, the finest summer resort in America, 700 feet above Lake Erie, 1,400 feet above the sea. No mosquitoes, no malaria, no hay fever. Three through trains with Pullman cars every day from Cincinnati to Lakewood, the distributing point for the entire lake. Tickets good June 1st to October 31st. Be sure your tickets read over the Erie road from Cincinnati, the only line to this famous resort without change of cars. For circulars, tickets and time of the handsome Lake Chautauqua pamphlets, please apply to ticket agents of connecting lines in Atlanta, or H. C. Holabird, General Agent Passenger Department Erie Railway, 99 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. dt

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science, art, music, the home and farm, two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or 1a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color.

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Write for particulars.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Boarding and Day School for Girls. 41st year: opens September 24th. Address for circulars, 38-140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y. (apr29d—104t

MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Little Girls, 1350 Pine St., Philadelphia. 43d year begins Sept. 28th, 1891. july 1, 52t

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY. COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B.S., A.M., Cornwall, N. Y. july1-d90t.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY, Ogontz, Montgomery, Co., Pa. Unexbelled in beauty and healthfulness of location and surroundings and in buildings equipment and all other requisites of a first-class school. Number limited to sixty. For illustrated circular, address JOHN CALVIN RICE, A. M., Principal. may16—78t

A Select School for Girls.

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HOLLINS INSTITUTE, —VIRGINIA.—

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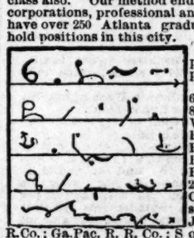

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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the May term, 1891, will be sold on the premises, as hereinafter described, in the city of Atlanta, county and state aforesaid, on the first Tuesday in August, 1891, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of the estate of Jesse T. Thornton, late of said county, deceased, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, said county and state, and part of land lot number eighty-five (85), in the fourteenth (14th) district, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, known as number two (2), on plat of L. H. Davis property, and sold 12th January, 1871, at auction, by G. W. Adair; fronting thirty-three (33) feet on an alley ten (10) feet wide, that runs from the race track, now Chapel street, and running back same width sixty (60) feet to an alley sixteen (16) feet wide.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county and state aforesaid, being a triangular, at the junction of Green's Ferry and Larkin streets; beginning at the junction of said street and running along Larkin street ninety-five (95) feet, more or less; across t. Green's Ferry street fifty (50) feet, more or less, then along Green's Ferry street ninety-four and a half (94½) feet, more or less, to the beginning point. The above described property is improved property, and is situated well for enhancement. Sold for the purpose of distribution among the heirs-at-law of Jesse T. Thornton, deceased. Terms cash. HENRY A. RUCKER,
Administrator of the estate of Jesse T. Thornton, deceased. july3,5tsat

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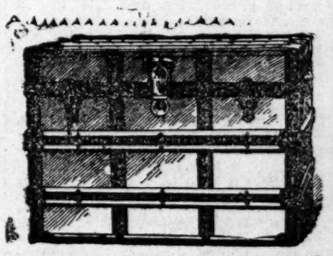

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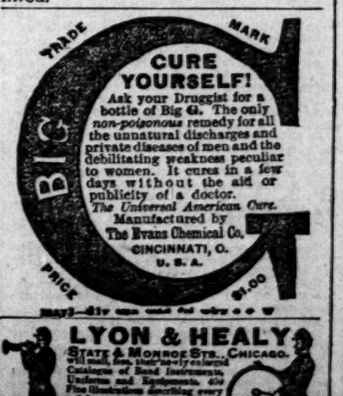

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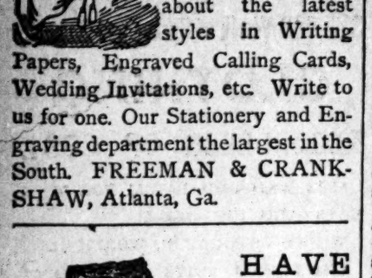

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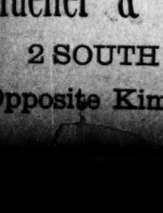

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THOSE SALT MARSHES

WHICH BELONG TO THE STATE, THOUGH FEW PEOPLE KNOW IT.

Mr. Ryals Reminds Them of the Fact by a Bill—Mr. Martin's Resolution on the Railroad Question.

Yesterday Mr. Ryals, of Chatham county, introduced a bill providing for the sale of the salt marsh lands, lying along the coast, at not less than 5 cents an acre.

The marsh lands have never been heard of by a tenth of Georgia's population, and not one man in ten thousand was aware that the state had any such property.

But it seems that there is a considerable quantity of it.

"These marsh lands," said Mr Ryals, in answer to a question, "are just like the phosphate lands in South Carolina and Florida. My bill provides that if phosphates are found on them the state shall be paid a dollar a ton on all the phosphate removed. From just such lands, the state of South Carolina has redeemed her credit. There was a time when she could hardly get credit for a day's rations for the lunatics in the asylum. But the phosphates saved her."

Mr. Martin's Resolution.

Mr. Martin offered the following resolution:

Whereas, There are complaints throughout this state on account of railroad discrimination in the matter of freights against various localities; and whereas, by means of such discriminations, the manufacturing, agricultural, mercantile and other industrial interests of Georgia are made to suffer; and whereas, believing at all times that oppression, wherever existing, should be uncovered and suppressed without delay; and

Whereas, Every possible means should at once be taken to prevent the same, and the railroad commission of this state having signified that the data bearing upon that question is now in their possession, and having so communicated to his excellency the governor, and that they are now awaiting the aid of counsel, as stipulated by law, to bring the same before the interstate railroad commission of the federal government; therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, That his excellency the governor is hereby authorized and empowered, in the present enfeebled and disabled condition of the attorney general, to at once furnish the railroad commission of this state with all the necessary legal counsel for the purpose of at once bringing these matters before the interstate railroad commission of the federal government and obtaining all the relief possible from that source without delay.

Mr. Martin spoke, urging that the matter be taken up and acted upon. The commission has announced that Georgia points are discriminated against, and it is desired that the discriminations shall be carried to the interstate commission and that counsel for that purpose be provided. The railroad commission can get light on the railroad question and that light is very much desired. It will take about thirty days to carry the matter up. Mr. Martin urged haste in disposing of the resolution.

Mr. Lewis, of Hancock, thought the resolution was in the nature of a law and needed to be read on three different days. He was in favor of the resolution.

The speaker held that the resolution was not in the nature of a law.

Mr. Atkinson was in favor of the resolution, but thought it should be referred to the railroad committee.

Mr. Sears took the same position.

The house declined to suspend the rules, and the resolution was referred to the railroad committee.

A New Railroad.

Mr. Goodwin introduced a bill chartering the Atlanta, Southern and Western railroad. The incorporators are General C. A. Evans, F. P. Rice, W. A. Hemphill, H. L. Wilson and B. W. Hall. The road is to go west to Alabama, east to Savannah, and from central or middle Georgia to Port Royal, and from the same point to Darien.

The Cigarette Nuisance.

Mr. Goodwin also introduced a bill authorizing the city and county authorities to prohibit the sale of cigarettes or any preparation of tobacco intended for cigarettes, or to tax the sale $2,500 per year. The bill is intended to squelch the cigarette nuisance.

Forsyth Street Bridge.

Mr. Goodwin introduced a bill authorizing the county commissioners to help Atlanta build the Forsyth street bridge.

The Insurance Bill.

Mr. Whitfield moved a reconsideration of the action of the house in making the insurance bill the special order for Wednesday. He said the alliance leaders would be in Atlanta and speak that day, and the members would like to hear them. He moved to set the bill as the special order for Tuesday, 14th, which was agreed to.

The Joint Session.

At 12 o'clock the house and senate met in joint session to elect a solicitor general for the Middle circuit.

President Mitchell presided over the joint session.

Mr. Sinquefield, of Washington county, nominated Hon. B. D. Evans. There were several seconds to the nomination.

Mr. Edenfield withdrew the name of Mr. H. C. Kittles, who had been a candidate.

The roll was called and Mr. Evans received the entire vote cast, 204 voting.

The Redistricting Committees.

Mr. Gilbert, of Muscogee, offered a resolution for joint sessions of the house and senate committees on redistricting the state as such times as the chairmen might agree. The resolution was adopted.

Abolishing Public Hangings.

Mr. Monroe introduced a bill abolishing public hangings and providing that all hangings shall be in private.

The Railroad Rates.

On motion of Mr. Hill the house took up and concurred in the senate resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate and report on the increase in railroad rates, local and interstate.

The Alliance Speakers.

Mr. Lewis, of Hancock, offered a resolution granting the use of the hall of the house of representatives for the alliance meeting on Wednesday, the 15th. The resolution was agreed to.

House Bills on First Reading.

By Mr. Smith of Greene—To prescribe the manner in which confederate soldiers and widows of confederate soldiers shall hereafter receive the money allowed them by the state.

By Mr. Ryals of Chatham—To amend the charter of the Propeller Tow Boat Company by increasing the capital stock to $500,000.

Also to amend the charter of the Savannah Dredging Company.

Also, to authorize the governor to sell the salt marsh lands. These lands lie along the coast, and are such lands as phosphates are found on. The bill provides that the price shall not be less than 5 cents per acre, and if phosphates are found a royalty of $1 per ton shall be paid the state for all the phosphate removed.

Mr. Ryals introduced a bill to amend the laws of the state regulating the cultivation of oysters.

By Mr. Harris of Quitman—To amend the law on cock fighting by making that offense punishable under section 4310 of the code.

Also, to provide a registration law for Quitman county.

By Mr. Ryals—To provide for the increase, better collection and distribution of the school fund.

By Mr. McDonald of Banks—To provide for the removal of obstructions except, dams, from the streams in Banks county.

By Mr. Kennedy—To amend the charter of Adel in Berrien county so as to allow the issuing of $10,000 in bonds.

By Mr. Boifeuillet—To incorporate the People's Savings Bank and Trust Company.

By Mr. Monroe—To authorize the transfer of true bills to county courts.

Also, to amend section 4632 of the code so as to provide for private hangings.

By Mr. Mason—To pay the members of the board of education of Campbell county $2 per day for the time when they are actually engaged.

By Mr. Hill of Cherokee—To prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of cross roads schoolhouse.

Also a resolution for the relief of W. C. Wright.

By Mr. McAfee—To prevent the sale of liquors within three miles of Series Baptist church and Union Methodist church in Crawford county.

By Mr. Holbrook of DeKalb—To incorporate the Georgia, Virginia and Baltimore railroad.

By Mr. Peacock—To amend the registration law of Dooly county.

By Mr. Wootten—To incorporate the Fourth regiment of Georgia volunteers.

Also to extend the incorporate limits of the town of Acree.

Also for the compensation of the commissioners of roads and revenues of Dougherty county with salaries of $200 per annum.

Also to authorize the council of Albany to straighten certain portions of Jackson street.

By Mr. Roberts—For the relief of the widow of James Eason, a confederate soldier.

By Mr. Bryan—To amend the road laws of the state.

By Mr. Turner of Floyd—To amend section 3921 of the code.

Also appropriating $10,000 for improvements to the buildings of the deaf and dumb academy.

By Mr. Seay—To require railroad companies to keep posted in each county the names of the principal officers of the road.

Also to appropriate $2,500 to reimburse W. H. Sewell for damages sustained in certain work at the deaf and dumb academy.

By Mr. Goodwin—To authorize the city of Atlanta and county of Fulton to tax the sale of cigarettes not exceeding $2,500, or to prohibit the sale.

Also to authorize courts to advance cases in which the city is interested.

Also to incorporate the Atlanta and Western railroad.

By Mr. Martin—To provide a new charter for the town of East Point.

By Mr. Martin—To regulate continuances of causes in courts.

Also to amend the act prohibiting cock-fighting, so as to make the offense punishable under section 4310 of the code.

By Mr. Smith—To amend the act creating a board of county commissioners for Decatur county.

By Mr. Twitty—To incorporate the Northeastern Banking Company of Harmony Grove.

By Mr. Peek—A bill for the relief of the widow of John M. Hightower, of Henry county, a confederate soldier.

By Mr. Henderson—To amend section 473 of the code, requiring bonds of constables.

By Mr. Mathis—To incorporate the town of Stellaville.

By Mr. Chappel—To locate the office of the tax collector of Laurens county.

By Mr. Norman—To increase the compensation of the county commissioners of Liberty county.

Also to establish a board of county commissioners of Liberty county.

Also to repeal an act reducing the bond of the sheriff of Liberty county.

By Mr. Hogan—To provide for the payment of jurors for the day of their appearance.

By Mr. Davis—To create a board of county commissioners for Lumpkin county.

By Mr. DeVere—A resolution that the state librarian furnish the coroners of the state with copies of the code.

By Mr. Sapp—Bill to prohibit hunting on unenclosed lands in Mitchell county.

By Mr. Burney—To amend section 827 of the code.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate what railroads, if any, have violated their charters.

Also to amend the act creating a board of county commissioners for Morgan county.

Hood's Sarsapasilla is peculiar in strength and economy—it is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Try a bottle and you will be convinced of its merit.

New and Choice Goods sold on their individual merits. Popular and liberal prices on every article offered, make the new Dry Goods Store of

DOUGLASS, THOMAS & Co.

one of the trading resorts of the city.

200 dozen men's fine silk 4-in-hand and Teck Scarfs, 19c each.

500 dozen men's 4-ply, 1900 linen Collars, 10c each.

50 dozen men's fast black half Hose, 25c pair.

Men's Night Shirts, either plain or trimmed, full lengths, 49c each.

200 pieces new black ground Batiste, the lightest fabric and choicest patterns we have yet shown, 12½c yard.

50 pieces Outing Cloth, choice patterns, 8½c, down from 12½c.

French Outings, with silk stripes, that do not become dim when washed 19c yard, were 25 and 35c yard.

Ladies' Shirts, about 3 dozen left, all to go at 75c and $1.25 each.

45-inch Embroidered Skirting, black or white, every piece in the house at 75c yard.

Colored Parasols, 10 to be sold, none worth less than $5, choice at $2.50 each.

Black Laces have been scarce in the city for the past week. We have a new lot, just opened yesterday.

3 papers American Pins for 5c.

3 rolls American Tape for 5c.

Pound of linen paper with 50 square envelopes to match, in handsome box, 35c.

Royal court plate finish, ruled or unruled paper with envelopes to match, 19c box.

Colgate's White Wing Soap, 15c box of 3 cakes, usually sold for 25c.

Colgates's Violet Water 35c and 71c, large and small.

Imported Bay Rum, 25c bottle.

Florida Water, large size, 35c bottle.

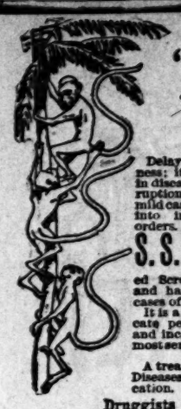
Douglass, Thomas & Co.,
89 and 91 Whitehall St.

Battery Park Hotel
ASHEVILLE, N. C.,
Open throughout the year. Elevation 2,600 feet; average Summer temperature, 74 degrees; magnificent mountain scenery. Hydraulic elevator; electric lights and bells; music hall, tennis court ladies' billiard parlor and bowling alley. Beautiful drives and first-class livery. No mosquitoes. For descriptive printed matter, apply to
june11-2m J. B. STEELE, Manager.

NEW YORK CITY.
44 and 46 West 28th St., near Broadway. Elegantly newly furnished rooms, with private bath, by day or week. Near all leading hotels, theaters, car lines, etc. Fine restaurant attached. Address B. F. SMITH. jun16 1m tus thur sat

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
TALLULAH FALLS, GA.
Altitude 2,400 feet; finest mineral water in the state; the only hotel situated in its own lovely park; fine orchestra, tenpin alley, and magnificent swimming pool. There is no place that an invalid or pleasure seeker will find more pleasant than Tallulah. Under new management. For rates, special terms to families and commercial men, address MRS. LUKE & BRO.
july 11-d4m

HOTEL LAFAYETTE. CAPE MAY, N. J.
New management; elevator and all modern improvements. Apply to JOHN TEACY, Washington hotel, Philadelphia, or Cape May.



Don't "Monkey" with your Blood.

Delay is dangerous in sickness; it is especially hazardous in diseases of the Blood. Corruption breeds corruption; and mild cases, if neglected, develop into incurable chronic disorders.

S. S. S. is a safe, speedy and sure cure for all contagious blood poisoning, Inherited Scrofula, Skin Eruptions, and has cured thousands of cases of Cancer.

It is a powerful tonic for delicate persons, yet is harmless and incapable of injuring the most sensitive system.

A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application.

Druggists Sell It.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Southern Sanitarium
"WATER CURE."
THE MOST THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND oldest scientifically conducted institution of its kind south. During its 16 years of continuous operation, nearly 4,000 invalids have been restored to health.
Location—One of the highest and most beautiful in the city.
Accommodations—Home-like and elegant.
Dietary—Abundant, hygienic, well prepared and adapted to suit individual diseased conditions.
In conjunction with usual approved remedial agents are employed the celebrated
Moliere Thermo-Electric Bath,
improved Turkish, Russian, Roman, electric-vapor, chemical baths and all hydropathic or "Water Cure" processes of scientific repute and known value, together with Sweedish movements by steam propelled machinery and by trained manipulators. Massage, pneumatic and vacuum treatment, etc., etc.
Physicians sending cases here, either for hydrotherapeutic management or surgical operations, may rest assured of their receiving conscientious treatment and cure. Remedial facilities an especial boon for invalid ladies. For pamphlet, references, etc., address
U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
134 Capitol Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
june28—d3m top sum res

THE HOTEL ROBINSON
—AT—
TALLULAH FALLS.
The best equipped hotel in the Mountains, is now opened for the season; the rooms are large and cool, good beds, fine spring water all through the building. Tallulah Falls is given up to be the finest resort in the south. Passengers change cars at Cornelia, on the R. & D. railroad. The ride is twenty-one miles on the R. R. & A. railroad. Some of the finest scenery in the south is on this magnificent line. Special rates for June.
T. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

Oaks Hotel,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Refitted from top to bottom. Under new and better management than ever before. Rooms large and airy; view superb; its cuisine and service unexcelled. Electric line from door to station and all parts of the city for 5 cents. Rates reasonable, and given on application.
ESKRIDGE & ROBERSON,
june21-d1m Proprietors.

HO FOR TYBEE ISLAND, GA.,
AND THE OCEAN HOUSE!
Music every day. New Bathing suits, shower baths, and every convenience for the lovers of the surf. Table and service unexcelled. For rates and information, address.
june24-1mo CHAS. F. GRAHAM, Prop.

THE CELEBRATED ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA., endorsed by the Medical Society of Virginia and other high medical authorities of the United States and Europe, are NOW OPEN.
Capacity 1,300. Rates according to location of room and length of stay. Elevation 2,000 feet. Pamphlets by writing to the undersigned. Railroad through to springs.
GEORGE L. PEYTON, Managing Director.
june 23 d1m

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Ocean View, Va., open from June 1 to September 1. Rates: $2.50 per day, $14 and $16 per week, $45 and $55 per month. For further particulars, apply to W. W. PRICE, Manager Ocean View.
june13-d2m

TALLULAH FALLS, GA.—IN THE BLUE Ridge mountains. The most popular pleasure and health resort in the south.
The Cliff House and cottages now open for the season of 1891. It is the largest and best equipped hotel at Tallulah, and the only one on the falls property. No pains will be spared to add to the pleasure and comfort of guests.
Rates of board: $2 to $3 per day, $10 to $12.50 per week, $35 to $40 per month. Special rates furnished families and parties. Address R. L. & J. D. Moss, Managers. june26-d1m

Oakland Heights Sanatorium.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
The Most Complete Health Resort in the South.
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
THIS HOUSE IS THE MOST DESIRABLE IN the south for persons who need rest and medical attention. No hotel in Asheville has as well furnished rooms and its cuisine is unequaled. Only in the case of patients is the diet regulated. The table is an important feature of the sanatorium. Elevators, open fire place, electric lights and bells, music hall, billiard parlor, tennis court, etc.
The water is pure and plentiful, coming from a large, limpid spring near by. The sanitary arrangements are as perfect as care and money can make them. Persons suffering with throat and lung troubles are greatly benefited by a stay at this place. The medical management is under the direction of Dr. F. W. Neefus, recently of the Jackson sanitorium, at Dansville, N. Y.
The sanatorium is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances for the scientific relief and cure of all nervous and chronic diseases. The bath departments are new throughout and are under the supervision of competent and skilled attendants. The methods of treatment include all forms of baths, the medicated vapors, Turkish, electric, Russian, Roman, moliere, thermo-electric, electro-chemical, massage, electricity in all its forms, also Swedish movements. Medical attendance and every form of treatment included in price of room. Beautiful drives, fine livery, magnificent mountain scenery.
Although the comfort and welfare of the sick are the first considerations, every opportunity is given to those who desire to spend a pleasant and profitable season here. Address for further particulars
MISS EMILIE VAUGHN,
june11—d2m ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Fauquier White Sulphur Springs
near Warrenton, Va., OPENS JUNE 15. Modern first-class Hotel, thoroughly equipped; hot sulphur baths, fine music, billiards, &c. For circular and terms, address JOHN L. MILLS, 1527 T street, Washington, D. C., until June 8; after this, at the springs; also 3 Barnet street, Baltimore.
may 25-2m-wed sat

REAL ESTATE SALES.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

Lovely home on Ponce de Leon avenue; large lot with nice grove.
Forest avenue lot very cheap.
80x208 Jackson street, near Forest avenue.
Shaded Peachtree lot, never will be cheaper.
Nice Shady lot between Peachtree and Calhoun streets, on extension Piedmont avenue at $30 per foot.
We have the cheapest lot for sale on the Boulevard.
Nice home on Courtland avenue.
The finest lot on Rawson street.
Several 3-room houses, Fraser street, $1,000 each.
Large lot on Richardson street.
Good home on Windsor street; also one on Stonewall and Nelson streets.
Cheapest lot in Atlanta, corner Nelson and Elliott. If you wish to trade, call to see

J.C. HENDRIX & CO

THREE BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

Cotton ginnery, equipped with 50 and 60-saw gins and power press; also grist mill. All in running order and buildings in good condition. Located at Gabbettsville, nine miles south of LaGrange, on Atlanta and West Point railroad, in one of the best agricultural sections of the state. This property in hands of right man will pay for itself in one or two seasons. Price, $2,750. Terms, $1,250 cash, balance six and twelve months.
Two acres with a frontage of 605 feet on Holderness and Greenwich streets in West End. Lies beautifully, and is covered with fine natural shade trees and within half a block of the dummy line and near the electric cars on Gordon street. Price $3,000.
1,215 acres of choice agricultural and timber land in Crawford county, three miles from Atlanta and Florida railway. Price $3,500.
ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
5 S. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.
ROBERT MILLER, Manager.
L. M. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.

Special Bargains Only in Real Estate Offered by
RESPESS & CO.,
No. 5 N. Broad Street,
Atlanta, Ga.
We will offer only special bargains on regular summer snaps for the next thirty days. All wanting to buy call on us and we will give them a rare summer bargain. How does this strike you?
4 Merritts avenue lots, 45x168, with 6-room, 4-room and 2-room houses on them; rent for $35 per month, for only $4,000; terms easy.
200 feet front on W. and A. R. R., this side of Boyd & Baxter's, only $4,000, on very liberal terms of sale.
Please give us any special bargain you might want to make on either vacant, improved or suburban property. We have the cash customers to buy special bargains. Call on
RESPESS & CO.,
No. 5 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

J. A. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
20 Peachtree Street.
$2,000, $500 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, buys new 5-room cottage, lot 56x250, on Sells avenue in West End.
$600 buys a 2-room house, lot 52x100, on Ira St. Easy terms; a chance for a poor man.
$3,750 buys 8-room house, gas, water and all improvements, lot 50x150 to alley on Smith St., near Whitehall St. Good neighborhood.
$3,200 buys 4 new houses on Love and Rigdon streets, renting for $39 per month. Excellent renting neighborhood.
$3,000 buys 3 houses on an acre of ground on Wells and Ocmulgee streets.
Parties anxious to buy small lots now.
$3,500 buys a nice large two-story house, lot 100x230, on Capitol avenue, barns, stables, fruit trees, etc.
$2,600 buys store and dwelling, corner lot, 50x100, on Mangum St. Rents for $25 per month.
$2,000 buys two-story 5-room house, lot 80x80, on Markham St. Easy terms.
$1,000 buys lot 60x105, on Markham street. Terms easy.
Cheapest lot on West Peachtree street, 94x190, near Kimball St. Beautiful shade; price only $7,500.
$6,500 buys 100x190 to alley on Washington St. near Crumley St. Electric line in front.
$1,000 buys 4 lots, 50x10 each, on Sims and Herbert streets near electric car line.
Lots 50x140 each, fronting 50 ft. streets, out on Marietta road opposite Smith's Chemical Works near E. T. V. and G. and W. and A. and G. P. railroads; new electric car to pass very near this property. Lots $100 each, $5 cash and $5 per month, without interest. Smaller lots one mile beyond this sold for nearly double the amount asked.

Ketner & Fox,
12 East Alabama Street.
COAL. COAL.
Parties wishing to lay in their winter's supply of coal will do well to see us and get our prices before purchasing.

W. A. OSBORN. G. S. REESWIGER. M. C. STONER

W. A. Osborn & Co.
12 S. Pryor Street.
Always have some choice pieces of property to offer you in central, suburban and acreage. We know we can offer unheard of bargains.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 1084 Whitehall St.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

GOLDSMITH
30 S. BROAD STREET.
BARGAINS

$15 a front foot for a lot close to electric in West End, beautifully located.
$30 a front foot for Gordon street lot on electric line—very choice.
$24 front foot for an elegant lot in Inman Park. Will be taken off in a few days.
$7,000 for a central 14-room house; very cheap.
$7,500, lovely West Peachtree lot, shady and large.
Beautiful shady lot on the Boulevard; offered for a few days very cheap. Come quick if you want a good investment.
$6,000 will buy a nice 7-r house on beautiful elevated lot near in. Come and see this.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.
REAL ESTATE OFFERS:
Summit ave. lot 52x140 ft, running back to 20 ft. fronting 52 ft., also on Hilliard st. High, level and very close to electric car line; in choice neighborhood, $1,800.
Georgia ave. new 5-r cottage, with hall and front and back verandas, lot 50x140 ft., to alley, on dummy line, in good neighborhood, near Boulevard st., $2,250; only $300 cash, balance $25 per month with interest.
Beautiful West End home, new; 2 stories, 12 rooms, modern, lot a corner 200x300 feet, on car line, high and choice, $20,000.
4 lots, each 55x190 ft. to alley, South Boulevard, on car line, shaded, level, high, $900 each, except corner at $1,000.
180 acres at Barbour's crossing on W. and A. R.R., 14½ miles from Atlanta, 3 miles this side Marietta, trains stop at gate, land nearly all level, 40 acres in oak woods, balance in clover, corn and cotton, nice apples and peaches, 3 settlements, with 4-r, 3-r, and 2-r dwellings respectively, besides outhouses, 5 springs, fine well, $4,500, or will exchange for Atlanta property at fair value.
Lot 60x200 feet on the courthouse square at Decatur, Ga., for $2,000.
Center st. lot near Peachtree, 80x150 ft. to alley, $2,000.
Fraser st. 4-r lot 50x100 ft., $1,500.
Peachtree lot 55x200 ft. to alley, between the beautiful houses of Fred Scott and J. C. Freeman, $6,800.
Piedmont ave. lot near Sixth st, 60x200 feet to alley, east front, elevated, shaded with oaks, $4,000, one-fourth cash, balance in three equal payments, payments April 1st, 1892, 1893, 1894, 8 per cent interest.
Peachtree st. lot 100x200 ft. to alley, on corner, cottage in front, shady, choice and terms easy, $11,000.
Fowwalt st., near Crumley, lot 50x160 ft. to alley, $1,100.
New central 5-r cottage, modern, corner lot, good neighborhood, $2,500.
McAfee st. 3-r cottage, 3 blocks from Marietta st., renting to good white tenants, only $1,400.
2 modern 9 and 10-r ivy st. homes, one on a corner, all modern improvements, paved st. and walk, excellent neighbors, $4,500 and $6,500.
$550 for 3 lots or $183.33 each, on North and Apple sts., each lot 40x100 ft.
$1,500 for a "Mayville" lot near Piedmont ave., on Myrtle st. 50x176 ft.
134 acres at $200 per acre, 3 miles from Kimball house, fronting both sides Simpson st. extension directly in the march of improvement, one-third cash, remainder in one and two years with 8 per cent interest. It is proposed to sell a syndicate of 5 persons to buy and develop, each person to pay $4,960, of which $1,653.33 to be cash, remainder in 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. Two of the five shares are taken; who wishes other three? Call early and you will realize fine profit in this in the fall or early spring.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Edward Parsons,
Real Estate Broker,
Mineral, Timber, County and City Lands for Sale.
Jellico Coal. Wholesale or in Carload Lots.
Also headquarters for Copenhill property, 6 lots for sale, a plat of which is in my office on exhibition. Come and make your choice.
I have entered on my books for sale upwards of $800,000 of mineral, timber, country and city lands to select from. Any gentleman wishing to purchase or sell lands I shall be pleased to do my best to suit him.
No. 86—1 6-room house, 54x135, corner Mangum street, in the block of State street school; good well water, good fence, stable and outbuildings. Price $1,200.
No. 87—1 block surrounded by the following streets: Lee avenue, Ponder, Anderson and Jersey streets, containing 21 lots 50x100 feet. Price $300 each, $10 cash, balance $10 per month.
No. 88—I have for sale at Brunswick, Ga., ½ mile water front, ¾ of a mile has 21½ feet water at low tide, 500 acres of land opposite the docks of the E. T., V. & G. railroad, adjoining the U. S. reservation, for a naval station on Blyth's Island. Price $8,500.
No. 89—Also at Brunswick, Ga., 50 acres of high land known as Latham Hammock, 6¼ miles from bank and 1 mile from Jekyl Island lighthouse; a cold creek 100 yards wide with 7½ feet of water at low tide; an excellent location for cultivation of oysters. Price $1,000.
No. 90—Farm of 65 acres 1½ mile from Marietta, Ga., in good cultivation; good farm house, 15 acres in timber, 5 acres in fruit and orchard on the W. & A. railroad. Price $1,300.
No. 91—50 acres land 4 miles from Atlanta; new 3-room house, good orchard, 25 acres cleared, would make a splendid vegetable garden; on Williams Mill road and Johnson's road; Paces Ferry road runs through the land. Price $150 per acre.
EDWARD PARSONS,
24 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WARE & OWENS,
41 S. Broad, Corner Alabama Street.
$7,000—10-r residence, central location, with gas, closets and all modern conveniences, new house and large lot. A typical home.
$2,300—5-r cottage Gilmer street, 65x190, room enough for several more houses.
$12,000—15 lovely lots on South Boulevard, best part of street, 50x190 each; worth $2,000 each.
$3,500—Inman Park lot corner, a beauty.
$2,500—Jackson street, vacant lot 56x148. Come and see it.
$1,800—6-r house, Walnut street, 50x136; worth $2,500.
$5,000—Three 4-r houses, Hood street, nice home, pays over 12 per cent; good class of tenants.
$3,500—5-r house, pretty place, good neighborhood, near Jackson.
$1,900—Jones avenue, 6-r cottage; a dandy.
$800—Buys a house and lot on Lincoln street worth $1,200.
$1,800—Nice 4-r house, McAfee street, easy terms.
$2,500—6-r house, corner Simpson and McAfee; new.
$2,750—5-r house and store, Fair street, 50x120.
$3,000—Forest avenue, corner lot 59x116; a bargain.
$2,500—104x150, Pryor street, nice lots and very cheap.
$1,600—72 feet front on Marietta street inside the 1¼-mile circle, cheap as dirt; can be made to pay 30 per cent.
WARE & OWENS,
Corner Broad and Alabama.

Business Houses to Lease.
THE East Atlanta Land Company has valuable property on Edgewood avenue, which it will improve for business and residence purposes. Desirable parties wishing to lease stores or dwellings built to suit their convenience, will find it to their interest to call on this company. Short or long leases made at reasonable rates. Apply to
LITT BLOODWORTH, JR., Secretary.
Office, corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street.
july5-d1w